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RUSSIAN MINISTRY DEBATES REMOVING CAPITAL TO MOSCOW

Can Wait For Six Weeks As No Immediate Danger; Evacuation Begins

AIR RAIDS FEARED

Pskoff Nearest Invaders Can Get To Petrograd, Says Army Head

HARDLY OPPOSED

Germans Report Republican Troops Consolidating New Defensive Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 9.—In view of the possibility of the German invasion continuing beyond the Riga sector, the Russian State Bank and also the Artillery Headquarters are being removed to Nijni-Novgorod.

The Retch says that the Government is considering removal to Moscow.

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, who is controlling the partial evacuation of the city, in a reassuring statement says that, from a military point of view, he advises the non-business population, owing to the food-question, to leave in batches. The Government has decided that the question of its own departure can be postponed for six weeks.

A Commissioner-General has been appointed to deal with overcrowding. He has issued an appeal to inhabitants who are not obliged to remain in Petrograd to gradually leave the city, in view of the possibility of enemy air-raids and the scarcity of provisions.

The military authorities again affirm that Petrograd is not in danger, but, as a precautionary measure, a new administration for governing the city will be formed. The Government is prepared to deal with reactionaries and will organise all resources in defence of the country and the continuation of the war.

Pressure Is Relaxing

The Commander-in Chief on the Northern front has declared that the resistance of the army is daily more determined and the pressure of the enemy is weakening. Even if the enemy reached Pskoff at the beginning of winter, they could not progress further, while a landing is improbable, because the mine-fields have not been broken through anywhere in the Baltic or the Gulf of Finland and the fleet and coast defences have been greatly strengthened.

Newspapers of all shades appeal for national unity of action, in order to save the country. They confirm that the Government has decided to create a special civil administration in Petrograd to maintain order and to prevent the arrival of refugees from the districts threatened by the enemy.

Food Problem Difficult

The Bourse Gazette states that the Minister of Food Supplies has resigned, owing to the increasing difficulties of food problems.

General Alexieff, the former Generalissimo of the Russian forces, is going to the Northern front, on a visit of inspection.

An authoritative statement, explaining the catastrophe at Riga, says that it was due to the weight of the German thrust and particularly their superiority in artillery. The fact that the bulk of the Russian forces showed discipline and courage is regarded very favorably, as the troops on the Riga front were considered to be most disorganised in *morale*.

Germans Practically Unopposed

London, September 9.—The intentions of the Germans on the Riga front are still not clear. The fall of Friedrichstadt and Dvinsk is threatened by their advance, but, though practically unopposed, except by rear-guards, the fact that they are operating on a small front and the lateness of the season suggest that the Germans do not contemplate the extensive operations involved in a march on Petrograd.

They will probably be satisfied with the occupation of Livonia and, perhaps,

(Continued on Page 2)

Austrian Peace Feeler Is Sent To London; Separate Agreement Is A Possibility

War-Spirit Party Started In Germany With von Tirpitz At Head; Michaelis To State Terms Soon

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 9.—The Vienna correspondent of the Hamburger Nachrichten denounces the renewed activities of an influential circle in Austria-Hungary which is working for a speedy termination of the war at any cost.

The Haagsche Post declared on the 8th, in this connection, that Austria has been exerting very strong pressure to induce Germany to consider the question of peace and has been sending feelers in other directions, especially to London. It concludes that, if Germany does not yield to the pressure by Austria, very possibly an agreement may shortly be reached with Downing Street without Germany.

The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung reports the inauguration of a patriotic party, the objects of which are to promote the war-spirit and oppose the tendencies represented by the resolution passed by a majority of the members of the Reichstag some weeks ago. The Presidents of the new Party are the Duke of Mecklenburg and Admiral von Tirpitz.

To Know German Terms Soon

Copenhagen, September 9.—A great sensation has been caused in Germany owing to the declaration of Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, that Germany would shortly be able to publish her peace-terms.

Wilson's Reply Is Britain's

Washington, September 9.—Great Britain has advised the United States that President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposals is, in effect, Great Britain's reply.

AUSTRIANS CONCERNED ABOUT HERMADA NOW

Italians Threatening Northern Slopes; Count Total Of 30,671 Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Udine, September 7.—The concentrated efforts of Austria's foremost generals, von Hoetzendorf, von Koewess and Boroevic, are striving to stem the Italians, whose positions are being bombarded very violently from Castagnavizza to the coast, while successive columns of fresh Austrian troops are launched against them, attacks being made regardless of losses, especially against Selo, where the Italians threaten the northern slopes of Mount Hermada.

Bad weather is interfering with the Italian operations. Storms have transformed the streams into torrents and the plains into lakes of mud, while mist and fog prevent visibility. Nevertheless, the bombardment and daring raids continue.

Rome, September 8.—An official communique reports: North-eastward of Gorizia, the enemy's lines of communication were subjected to an intense barrage-fire. We have taken 30,671 prisoners during our actual offensive.

London, September 8.—An Austrian official communique claims that they have pressed back the Italians from Monte San Gabriele, inflicting heavy losses and also recovered ground lost in the Hermada sector and captured 6,460 prisoners.

The communique says: "Since August 19, we have taken 500 officers and 18,000 men prisoners on the Isonzo front."

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA AGREE ON NEW POLAND

Government To Consist First Of Council Of Regents, And Then Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 8.—It is announced in Berlin that the German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis and the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Czernin, have reached an agreement to establish a Polish Government consisting in the first place of a council of regency, with three members. If a Cabinet is subsequently constituted, it will order elections for a Polish Parliament.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Sept. 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Sept. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 22

For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Sept. 11
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador....Sept. 13
Per R.M.S. Em. of Japan Sept. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. S'dzuoka M. Sept. 16

For Europe:—
Per ——— s.s. ——— Sept. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 30

BRITISH FOOD SUPPLY SAFE, SAYS RHONDDA

Submarinism Has Stimulated Production And Is No Longer Source Of Anxiety

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 9.—Interviewed by the London correspondent of the Handelsblad, Lord Rhondda declared that submarinism no longer caused anxiety. With regard to the bread supply, it had so stimulated cultivation that, within a year, the United Kingdom would be practically independent of imports so far as the chief food-stuffs are concerned.

London, September 9.—Henceforth, the Food Controller will be the sole importer of dried fruits, including raisins, dates, currants, figs, prunes, plums, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears and apples. This order does not apply to goods shipped by September 8 to Great Britain and importers must furnish particulars of their purchases to that date which have still not been shipped.

Woman's Club Opens Season Tomorrow

Dr. Zwemer To Talk On Position Of Women In Moslem Lands

Under the auspices of the Philanthropic Committee of the American Woman's Club, a drawing room meeting for Club members has been arranged at the home of Dr. and Mrs. S. I. Woodbridge, 176 North Szechuen Road Extension, tomorrow afternoon at 5.15. Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, the authority on Mohammedanism who is now in Shanghai, will speak on the condition of women in Moselm lands.

This will be a fitting introduction to the program of the year's work in the Club, which will be the condition of women in the East.

War Loan Bill Passed By Melbourne House

Australia Asks For £80,000,000, £20,000,000 To Be Floated At Once At 4½ Per Cent

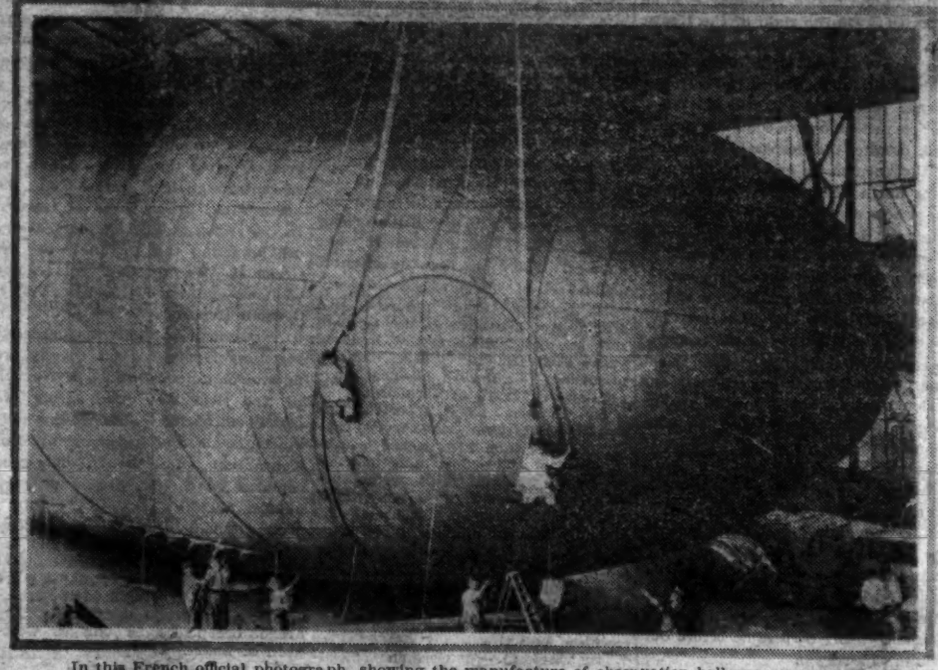
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September 8.—The House of Representatives has passed the War Loan Bill. The Commonwealth Government introduced the Bill, which provides for a loan of £80,000,000 of which £20,000,000 will be floated in Australia immediately at 4½ per cent, free of income tax, with ten years currency.

The Weather

Still very cloudy weather, but the westerly squalls will decrease in intensity. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 77.4 and the minimum 69.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 87.0 and 76.0.

French Women Make Observation Balloons



In this French official photograph, showing the manufacture of observation balloons, women are seen suspended in chairs sewing the ropes that hold the car to the gas bag.

Cordes Is Arrested, Charged With Hiding German Bank's Books

Dutch Minister Vises Warrant; Eggeling Also Understood To Be In Custody

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, September 10.—Herr Cordes, the late manager of the Peking branch of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, was arrested on Saturday, on a complaint made by Wang Koming, the manager of the Bank of China, of concealment of the books of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank. The warrant was vised by the Netherlands Minister.

Herr Eggeling was not under arrest this morning, but it is believed that he was taken into custody later, though this cannot be confirmed at present.

Storm Delays Arrival Of Frawley Company

Engagement Starts Tonight Instead; American Mail Open Until 10.30 This Morning

The delay in the arrival of the T.K.K. liner Shinyo Maru from Hongkong on its way to Japan and the United States caused the postponement of the opening of the return engagement of the Frawley Company at the Lyceum Theater last night.

The steamer was held up by the typhoon off the coast. The Frawley players will open their engagement tonight instead, with the same offering, "Peg o' My Heart." The company got in at 11 o'clock last night.

The postponement of the Shinyo's sailing, however, has given an extra day to get American mail off. The mail which was supposed to close yesterday morning will not close until 10.30 this morning.

America Restricts Export Of Bullion

President Proclaims License To Conserve Supplies Owing To Heavy Withdrawals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 8.—The President has prohibited the exportation of coin, bullion or currency, after September, except under licence, for the purpose of conserving the gold supply, which Japan, Mexico and Spain have recently drawn heavily upon.

Name E.T.Backhouse Director Of Coolies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 7.—Mr. E. T. Backhouse has been appointed director of Chinese coolies in France.

Arsenal Troops Mutiny; Escape Of 100 Reported

Traffic On Roads Leading To Lunghua Is Forbidden At Night On General's Order

Rigid restrictions were placed on movements around the Lunghua Arsenal last night as the result of a mutiny which is reported to have taken place among the troops at the arsenal late Saturday night. The issuance of a lengthy proclamation by General Lu Yung-hsian, Shanghai Defence Commissioner, is taken as corroboration of the reports of the mutiny.

It is understood that the officers at the arsenal got wind on Saturday of a plot among the troops. The troops heard in the evening that they had been discovered and some time between midnight and Sunday morning there was an outbreak. More than a hundred soldiers are said to have made their escape into the French Concession.

General Lu's proclamation orders the posting of extra guards between 5 o'clock in the evening and 11 o'clock in the morning on all the roads leading to the arsenal and at the Pont St. Catherine, Siccawei Bridge and all the minor bridges over the Siccawei and Jih Hui creeks.

During these hours nobody will be allowed to enter the district under guard. The sentries are instructed to challenge everybody approaching the roads and bridges and to shoot instantly all those who refuse to heed the challenge.

LI YUAN-HUNG REFUSES LEADERSHIP OF CANTON

Sun Yat-sen Willing To Retire In His Favor; Li Yao-hon Acknowledges Peking

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 9.—The Government has received a telegram from the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, General Li Yao-hon, reporting his arrangement with the Military Governor regarding precautionary measures. The Central Government is assured that the situation is well in hand.

It is reported that the members of Parliament in Canton have offered the post of Generalissimo to Li Yuan-hung, who has made no reply.

[It is stated in the Chinese Press that Li Yuan-hung has rejected the offer made by the Kuomintang members to elect him the Generalissimo of the Southern government. The Canton authorities have let it be known that Dr. Sun Yat-sen will vacate his office if President Li is willing to accept the post.]

REBEL TRIPOLI TRIBES THRASHED BY ITALIANS

Former Were Directed By Turkish Officer; 1,000 Are Slain In Desperate Fight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 8.—An Italian column near Agilah, in Tripoli, moved against 5,000 rebel tribesmen with five guns directed by a Turkish officer. A desperate fight ended in the defeat of the tribesmen, who left a thousand dead, two guns, numerous rifles and munitions on the field. The Italians are pursuing the rebels.

NEW TASK FOR JAPAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, September 10.—The Japanese will take over the Austrian glacis here.

British Naval Mission Will Go To Athens

Greek Reports Tell Of Enthusiastic Response To Call To Colors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 8.—A telegram from Athens states that a British naval mission is coming to Athens, to arrange for the co-operation of the Greek and Allied navies.

Athens, September 8.—Telegrams from the Provinces state that there has been an enthusiastic response to the call to the colors. The 1916 and 1917 classes of recruits are clamoring for war.

Standard Oil Man Drops Dead In Office

Emil Neugebauer, Clerk, Dies Suddenly Of Heart Failure Yesterday Morning

Emil Neugebauer, a clerk in the Standard Oil Company's offices, dropped dead of heart failure in one of the corridors of the company's building at Canton and Szechuen Roads yesterday morning.

Mr. Neugebauer, who was about 43 years of age, was seen to enter the lavatory at about 10.45 in the morning, apparently in his usual health. He reappeared in the hallway a few minutes later and fell to the floor just outside the doorway. Several other employes ran to his assistance and Dr. W. B. Billinghurst was summoned, but the man died before he arrived. The body was removed to the mortuary for the inquest.

The deceased man leaves a widow and five small children, the oldest a boy of about 12. He lived at No. 1 Kwenming Road and joined the staff of the Standard Oil Company in January, 1915.

U.S. FINDS SWEDISH LEGATION SECRETLY ASSISTED GERMANS

Cabled Under Official Cover Argentine Envoy's Reports On Ships' Sailings

'LEAVE NO TRACE'

Is Advice In Urging Sinking of One Merchantman From Republic

'A NOTORIOUS ASS'

Von Luxburg Calls Foreign Minister; Lansing Publishes Full Text

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 8.—The State Department has published official documents showing how the Swedish Legation in the Argentine has been acting as a secret means of communication between the German Charge d'Affaires in Buenos Aires and the Foreign Office in Berlin and has transmitted information concerning ships' sailings, their directions and their destination by submarine.

Secretary of State Lansing announces:—The Department of State has secured certain telegrams from Count von Luxburg, German Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, to the Foreign Office at Berlin, which I regret to say were despatched from Buenos Aires by the Swedish Legation as its own official messages, addressed to the Foreign Office in Stockholm. The following are translations of the German text.—

'Sink Without Trace'

"May, 1917. No. 32.

"This Government has now released the German and Austrian ships on which hitherto a guard has been placed in consequence of the settlement of the Monte Protegido case. There has been a great change in public feeling and the Government will in future only clear Argentine ships as far as Las Palmas.

"I beg that the small steamer Oranguazo, January 31, (meaning it sailed on January 31), 300 tons, which is now nearing Bordeaux, with a view to the change of flag, may be spared if possible, or else sunk without a trace being left. (Signed) Luxburg."

Minister 'A Notorious Ass'

"July 3, 1917. No. 59.

"I learn from reliable sources that the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is a notorious ass and Anglophile, declared in the secret session of the Senate that the Argentine would demand from Berlin a promise not to sink any more Argentine ships and that, if this was not agreed to, relations would be broken off. I recommend the refusal and, if necessary, calling in the mediation of Spain. (Signed) Luxburg."

"July, 1917. No. 64.

"Without showing any tendency to make concessions, postpone your reply to the Argentine Note until receipt of further reports. A change of Ministry is probable. As regards Argentine steamers, I recommend either compelling them to turn back or sinking them without leaving any traces or letting them through. They are all quite small. (Signed) Luxburg."

Lansing Doesn't Comment

Secretary of State Lansing published the translation of the above Swedish cypher telegrams without comment. Copies of his announcement were delivered to the Argentine Embassy and the Swedish Legation here.

The opinion is expressed that the purpose of the United States in publishing this correspondence is, in the first place, to show the nature of the relations between Germany and Sweden and, secondly, to disclose to the Argentine the manner in which the German representative in her Capital has been secretly directing the destruction of her

shipping and guiding his Government in dealing with the Argentine diplomatically. German influences have been stronger in the Argentine than elsewhere in South America, practically the whole of which, with the exception of the Argentine, has sided with the United States in the war against Germany and autocracy.

Government Also Guilty

London, September 9.—Secretary of State Lansing's revelations have created a sensation in Great Britain. It appears that the Foreign Office in Stockholm has been acting as a telegraph office for the German Government and regularly transmitting German cypher cables as Swedish Government messages, for the past three years. Thus, the German Ministers in various foreign countries have been in free telegraphic communication with Berlin by handing their cypher messages to the Swedish Minister, who signs and despatches them as Swedish Government messages to Stockholm, whence they are sent to Berlin.

The British Government learned of the existence of this system in the Spring of 1915 and told the Swedish Government that, unless the practice ceased, it would be necessary to place restrictions on Swedish cypher telegrams using the cables controlled by Great Britain. The Swedish Minister in London, after some delay, promised that the practice would cease.

Similar assurances were given in Stockholm, where the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in August, 1915, admitted that there might at one time have been ground for complaint, but added: "Nothing of the kind has happened for some months and it won't occur again."

Praise Intelligence Service

It is noteworthy that the discovery and deciphering of the present telegrams is due to the watchfulness and skill of the American Intelligence Service. Thus, one of the first acts of the new enemy whom Germany affected to despise has been the exposure of a procedure which affords damning evidence against the German Government and a neutral Government, whom the charitable regards as the dupe of Germany.

The contents of the telegrams published are a lesson to neutrals on the value to be placed on German promises and concessions. The German representative at Buenos Aires, while enjoying the hospitality of the Argentine, is seen advocating the deliberate murder of Argentine subjects on the high seas, in order to leave no trace of a crime which will make the Argentine the enemy of Germany. This consistent and deliberate policy has been applied to other neutral countries, especially Norway.

Farcical Concessions

Furthermore, the assurance apparently given by the Argentine Government that Argentine ships will only clear to Las Palmas shows that the pretended immunity of Argentine ships accorded with a show of magnanimity by Germany is a pure farce, because that immunity has been secured by the Argentine undertaking that no Argentine vessels will be found in the war-zone. It will be interesting to hear Argentine public opinion on the real nature of the "diplomatic victory" claimed by the Argentine Government in this connection.

Argentine Expects Trouble

Buenos Aires, September 9.—The American Embassy has received confirmation of the telegrams relating to the attitude of the Swedish Legation and the text of the telegrams sent by Count von Luxburg, the German Charge d'Affaires here, advising the German Government to sink Argentine vessels, leaving no traces.

The news has caused great excitement everywhere. Anti-German demonstrations are foreseen and the police have taken precautionary measures.

A demand for the recall of Count von Luxburg and possibly also for the Swedish Minister is regarded as inevitable, but the rupture of relations is not so likely, as Berlin evidently did not follow the advice given by Count von Luxburg.

AGREE ON HOSPITAL SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, September 9.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs states that King Alfonso has obtained an agreement from the belligerent nations permitting the free circulation of British and French hospital-ships in the Mediterranean and Atlantic, as far north as the English Channel.

First British Troops Will Get Decoration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 9.—The War Office announces that, in accordance with the King's wish to specially recognise the services of the original British expeditionary force, arrangements are being made for the award of a distinctive decoration, with a ribbon, but without a clasp, to participants, including Indian troops, in the earliest and most critical phase of the war to the first battle of Ypres.

Chaulme Wood is Captured By French Besides A 'Line' Dominating Caurieres Wood

Make 800 Prisoners; Several British Raids Are Successful; Rush 600 Yards Of Hargicourt Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 9.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: On the right of the Meuse, the French this morning attacked the enemy's lines on a front of two and a half kilometers in the sector of Fosses Wood and Caurieres Wood. Our operations were a complete success and, despite the desperate resistance of the enemy, we extended our positions north of Fosses Wood, carried the whole of Chaulme Wood and the line west dominating Caurieres Wood. We captured over 500 prisoners.

The communique this afternoon reported: The Germans made a violent counter-attack aganist the positions we captured yesterday in the sector of Fosses Wood and Caurieres Wood. Our fire shattered their attempts and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Desperate fighting occurred at some points.

Maintain New Positions

We resisted with great energy and maintained our positions after alternating advances and withdrawals. The prisoners we took on Saturday have increased to about 800. Our scouts, who have pushed beyond Fosses Wood, estimate that over a thousand enemy corpses lie before our lines in this region.

There has been a great reciprocal artillery action on the left bank of the Meuse, but no infantry action.

The communique this evening reported:—Following on an intense artillery bombardment, the Germans attacked in force on the right bank of the Meuse on a front of three kilometers, on both sides of Hill 344. Our fire prevented the enemy reaching our trenches, except for a few detachments, which gained a temporary footing.

A counter-attack completely re-established our lines. We took 50 prisoners.

The enemy renewed their attempts against our new positions at Chaulme Wood. On four occasions, our fire hurled back the enemy to their own trenches. A number of columns of enemy troops north of Wavrille Wood were caught by our fire and severely punished.

British Win In Raids

London, September 9.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday afternoon: We carried out a successful raid in the neighborhood of Gavrelle. Fighting between patrols occurred north-eastward of St. Julien. The enemy heavily shelled Langemarck yesterday evening.

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the evening: The enemy's artillery has been more active in the neighborhood of Hargicourt, but elsewhere less marked. There has been no infantry action.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: We entered the German trenches on a front of several hundred yards eastward of Villeret, taking prisoners. We made raids near Gavrelle and eastward of Vermelles.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:—Northumberland troops captured 600 yards of trenches south-eastward of Hargicourt and took 52 prisoners. Simultaneously, we captured a small portion of trench which rounds off our line eastward of Malakoff Farm, inflicting a considerable number of casualties on the enemy.

We repulsed raiders at Inverness Copse and slightly improved our position north-eastward of St. Julien.

German Bulletins

(By wireless).—A German official communique yesterday reported: A French attack between Samogneux and the Beaumont-Vacherauville road, on a front of twenty miles, was repulsed. Fresh fighting developed this morning.

Later: An attack made by the French at Fosses Wood, north-westward of Bezonvaux, failed. In the Chaulme Wood, where the enemy gained ground, fighting continues.

A German official communique today reported: We repulsed a night attack made by the British, north-eastward of St. Julien.

There has been fierce fighting the whole day long on the east bank of the Meuse. The enemy were generally driven back, but retained a small part of Chaulme Wood and the ridge on the east of it. Three divisions participated in the attack. We took 300 prisoners.

British Offer To Buy Dutch Fishermen Out

Want 35 Per Cent To Lay Up Two Months And Cut German Supplies; Refused

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ymuiden, September 9.—A meeting of fishing-boat owners has decided not to accept at present the offer made by the British Government to generously indemnify them if they will lay up 35 per cent of their boats for two months, during which time not more than 2,000 tons of fish shall be exported to Germany.

REPEAL DAYLIGHT SAVING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September 8.—The Commonwealth Parliament has repealed the Daylight Saving Bill.

Germans Dis'odged In East Africa Battle

British Occupy Malinji And Also Opondas Positions; Portuguese Area Clear

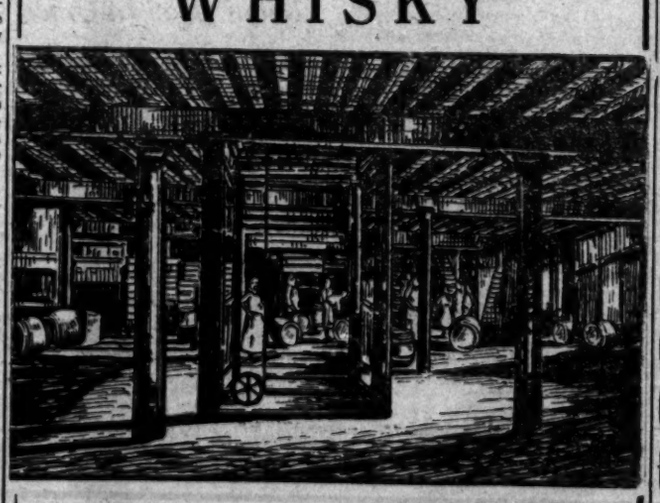
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 9.—An official despatch from East Africa yesterday reported: We are pursuing the Germans dislodged from Upepo and have occupied Malinje. We repulsed enemy counter-attacks in the vicinity of Opondas.

A despatch today stated:—We overcame the resistance of the enemy at Opondas, southward of Mahenge and occupied all their positions. Our troops are pursuing the enemy.

It is reported from the southern area that the Germans have been dislodged from Tunduru and are retreating towards Hiwale. No Germans are now in Portuguese Nyassaland, or southward of the Rovuma.

"JOHN HAIG"
WHISKY



One of the "John Haig" Warehouses

Gande, Price & Co.

TEL. No. 205

Russian Ministry Debates Removing

(Continued from Page 1)

Esthonia and the establishment of bases on the coast, in order to relieve the pressure on the railways. It is believed that the Russians have a long-prepared line of defence and this may mark the limit of the German advance before the winter.

Jacobstadt Bombed

(By wireless).—An official Russian communique yesterday reported: The situation in the region of Riga shows no change. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Jacobstadt. Five enemy aeroplanes unsuccessfully attacked our torpedo-boat patrols in the Gulf of Riga.

A Russian official communique today reported: In the direction of Riga, the enemy have constructed bridges across the Lower Aa and are concentrating their forces on the north bank, under cover of cavalry. In the region of Zegvolt, our cavalry are hindering the advance of the Germans. We repulsed an enemy offensive southward of Radautz Valley.

German Reports

A German official communique yesterday reported: Our cavalry are fighting on a line westward of Wenden to Neu Heidenhof. The enemy are hastily entrenching. The enemy have evacuated their positions westward of Kokenhusen, on the Dvina. The guns captured on the battle-field of Riga number 316.

A German communique today stated: Between the Baltic and the Dvina, we drove back the Russians at many points to the positions they are consolidating. We repulsed the Russians southward of Lake Ochrida. The French occupied some villages westward of Malik.

Riga Liberated, Says Kaiser

Amsterdam, September 8.—In a boastful speech to the troops at Riga, the Kaiser said: "This town, founded with the old German spirit, is again liberated after long oppression. Our success has been more rapid than we expected and the enemy have sustained a crushing blow. We will defend ourselves, no matter for how long.

"Such blows as Riga will hasten our victory. The Lord of Creation has granted our prayers, giving us our daily bread. Therefore, onward, with an iron will to victory!"

A message from Berlin states that General von Alten has been appointed Governor of Riga.

CHANGE TIME SEPT. 17

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 9.—Official.—Summer-time will cease on the 17th.

SUBMARINE'S VICTIMS MANGLED BY SHARKS

Torn To Bits On Lifeboat Left Drifting After British Ship Is Sunk

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 9.—The Weekly Despatch relates a U-boat horror which rivals the case of the s.s. Belgian Prince. A merchantman in the Atlantic saw a lifeboat drifting in a helpless condition. It steamed towards the boat and saw that a shoal of sharks was following it.

The boat was waterlogged and badly smashed by gun-fire. Fragments of human flesh and clothing were adhering to the thwarts, while the dead occupants were horribly mutilated and had obviously been killed or wounded while lying in the boat helpless, as the provisions they had taken off their ship had not been opened and the tins were perforated by fragments of shell.

The interior of the boat was a terrible sight. The dying had not been able to defend themselves from the sharks, but probably they did not linger long in their agony.

The mate's papers found on board enabled them to identify the boat as belonging to a British merchantman and also that it had been drifting for three months.

LOSING HER LOOKS

To be run-down in health and to lose their attractiveness is the double misfortune of many girls. Their pallid cheeks and dull eyes tell everyone that they are doomed to days of wretched headache and are victims of breathlessness and bloodlessness.

The anæmic girl, if she neglects her health, may be a sufferer all her life; for an active, happy woman cannot be developed out of a bloodless, consumptive-looking girl without the help of new, rich blood.

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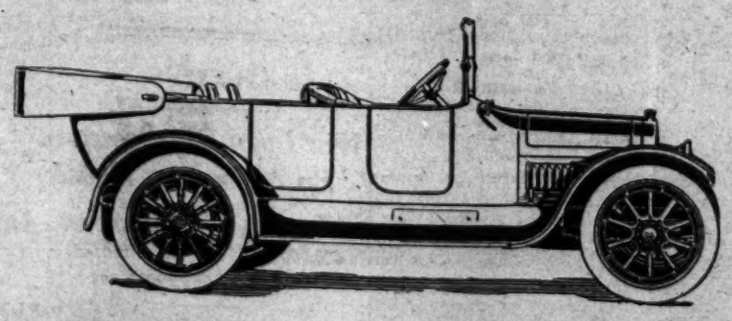

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HALL CAINE APPALLED BY WASTAGE OF WAR

He Points Out The Irreparable Losses In Life, Wealth, Morals, And Civilisation

SEES CHRISTIANITY DENIED

Cites 'Blasphemy' Of German Theologians Such As Was 'Never Known Before'

By Hall Caine

London, July 31.—When the war began the great soldier who took the death of a sailor in the stormy waters of the northern seas was reported to have said it would last three years. It has already lasted so long, and is still going on. When will it end, and what is to come of it?

"If Adam," said Luther, "could have seen in a vision what horrible instruments his children were to invent to torture and to destroy each other he would have died of grief." Coming four centuries later, we may go further than that. If Adam could have foreseen what we are now seeing he would have prayed for death that he might never propagate his species.

Three years ago today (July 28,) one of the oldest and feeblest of men, being crowned in the name of God and exercising the vicarship of Christ in his country, signed with his trembling hand the proclamation which plunged the world into this war. History will concern itself with the cause of his act, but the motive assigned for it was that a member of his family, a worthy but quite commonplace Austrian gentleman, as I have reason to know and say, had been foully done to death. For that crime millions have since died, millions been wounded, and millions on millions have been brought down to the depths. One wonders what mad game the world has been playing.

Bloodshed is indeed the staple of history, and history is the story of how often and with what merciless brutality the children of men have slain each other. But if we could detach ourselves from all thought of the impulses with which we are prosecuting this war, all questions of the righteousness of our cause, and conceive of God walking not in the garden but in the desert of this war-worn world to make a reckoning of the good and bad in the doings of the last three years, what audit it would seem to be, what lesson such a history never before supplied for people who have been saying that war has a nobility and grandeur of its own, that it is productive of more good than evil, and is a beneficial influences in the betterment of mankind.

The Loss To Civilisation

Think first of the injury the war has inflicted on the ordinary conditions of civilised existence. During forty-odd years preceding August 2, 1914, the chief activities of Europe in science, law, legislation, literature, art, and general industry were directed toward protecting and purifying human life, making it more clean and sweet and secure. There never has been a great war that has not lowered the standard of existence, but during the last three years, by the new necessities of modern warfare, from five to twenty-five millions of human creatures have been living a great part of their lives in holes in the ground, exposed to uncleanness and disease that belong to the condition of savage man.

Think next of the loss the war has inflicted on the world's wealth, not wealth that is represented by title deeds or pass books or gold and silver coins in the strongrooms of banks, but only the wealth that is necessary to the well-being of the race, the natural wealth that comes from the soil at the call of the sun and rain and changing seasons and the plow in the hands of man. There has never been a great war that has not diminished the sum of this natural wealth, but the present war, by the very number of nations engaged in it, has probably come nearer than any previous one to starving a large part of the human family, not to say of doom. Will the world recover from this three years' loss of its natural wealth? Nature works no overtime, the thousand sunrises since August, 1914, can never come again.

Then think of the loss to the world in human labor. Every great war has, in some measure, paralysed industrial enterprise, but the necessities of modern warfare have gone nearly to killing it by submerging nearly all industrial enterprise in one sole work of producing these munitions of war which have now to be supplied in illimitable quantities. The ordinary progress of civilisation in Europe has for the last three years been brought well nigh to a standstill. This, too, is a loss that is irretrievable. It has yet to be seen if the energies of the world can ever make up for it. But the waste of human labor is the least part of the world's injury.

If the output of all the munition factories in the world since August, 1914, had been sunk to the bottom of the sea that would have been waste enough. But think of the uses their products have been put to. As man does not live by bread alone, his first duty after the necessities of food and clothing have been satisfied is to surround himself with those things of beauty and sanctity which link his life with the past and carry it on to the future. But the business of war is to batter down and burn up all such sacred and historic monuments, and never before has it done its work so ruthlessly. Peace builds cities; war destroys them. The big guns and high explosives of modern warfare, thundering and pounding on the habitation of man, have left vast tracts of Europe more bare and barren then the fiery desert. Large parts of Belgium, Northern France, Servia, and Galicia, lately so full of life and fruitfulness now looks as if the rake of hell had gone over them. Where there were homes and inns and churches in which people lived and loved and daughed from generation to generation, there is only a wilderness of empty space whereon no stone stands above another. Nothing like this has happened before in all the mad history of war; neither earthquake nor eruption ever wrought such ruin. It is irreparable, no indemnity can restore what has been wrecked. Northern Europe may be rebuilt, but then it will be another Europe. The past that was alive in it is dead.

The Misery Of The War

Then think of the misery which scenes like these involve. Misery is the camp follower of all wars. There never has been a great war without its train of suffering. But the suffering of the past three years seems to have had no parallel in the human story. Whole nations have been plunged into it, and the greatest suffering has been that of the small and the powerless.

Man that is born of woman must needs feel the ties of blood and brotherhood. Hence he gathers his children together into groups that have the same faith and the same customs and speak the same dear tongue. That in the mysterious workings of Providence is the origin of national spirit and love of motherland. It s totally undisturbed by any thought of whether she is big or little, strong or weak. My country is my mother, and, therefore, I love her and think her the fairest spot the sun shines upon. But when war comes in the armor of great nations it has usually no use for such emotions. Faith, custom, language, and kindred count for nothing against momentary military advantage or even the lust of a little earth. That was what happened three years ago when Austria marched over Servia and Germany over Belgium, driving the native-born people with their women and little children from their smoking homes and scattering them over the world. For this, too, there can be no possible reparation. Misery cannot be paid for. Belgium will regain her sovereignty and material amends will be made to her, but when peace is proclaimed the Belgians will go back, not to a country but to a cemetery. Every step of their homeward way will be, as the Prime Minister finely said, a station of the cross to the scene of Calvary, and if their resurrection is to come, as God grant it may, it will be peace, not war, that will bring it.

The World's Loss Of People

Then think of the injury the world has sustained during the last three years from loss of population. For the propagation of the race and the happiness and general wellbeing of the human family nature wants her youngest, strongest, bravest, and most resourceful. But these are precisely what war demands for its work of bloodshed and destruction, despoiling the world of the flower of its manhood. It condemns some to enforced celibacy, some to lifelong injury, and many to death. Every great war has committeed this mad crime against the world and its Creator, but surely no war before the present one has done it deliberately, so self-consciously, so shamelessly, and no so great a scale. For this, too, no reparation is possible. Gold and silver cannot pay for the loss of flesh and blood; no accession of territory can atone to us for the lives of our dead that lie under their wooden crosses along the sea in Flanders. The everlasting surf of proud if scorching tears that washes that consecrated coast will not be stayed by indemnities and annexations. When peace comes after all this sacrifice of life she must bring more than the conquering sword in her hand, or the victory will be in vain.

"Then think of the wrong this war has done to the moral sense of mankind. Every war, whatever its necessity or justification, is an outrage on humanity, but war in our time as never before in man's history, is crime. In the past ages there has been much to excuse it. Differences of language, conflicts of faith and divisions of space, not to speak of more sinister evils, have been sufficient to create an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion in which wars have been bred, but modern education, travel, commerce, literature, and, above all, science, with its mysterious and angelic power, as in the telegraph, of bringing people in a moment into the same place, ought to have broken down the barriers that separated the nations by showing them that they were members, one of another, with the same joys and sorrows, the same weakness in the presence of man's relentless enemy, the elements, and the same dependence on the Merciful Father who is over all. They have not done so. War has come with its insensate brutalities and in a day all the barbed wire fences of ignorance and prejudice have been set up afresh, charged with redoubled currents of hatred and malice and lust of blood. Had one-tenth of all the lives destroyed by this three years' war been swallowed up by flood or earthquake, by another and more frightful Messina, Galveston, or San Francisco, what a wave of human brotherhood would have swept over the nations, making the whole world kin! But man, not nature, has been the author of this tragedy. So the people in Germany rejoice over the sinking of the Lusitania and illuminate the streets of Berlin after the slaughter of little children in London. What a moral catastrophe! Can humanity ever recover from it after the bitterness of the last three years? Is any reconciliation of peoples possible?, If not, is real peace conceivable? When the end comes, will it only be a cessation of activities?

Shall we of the allied countries ever be able to take the hand of a German again? In looking to the future of the civilised nations must we always think and feel as if one hundred millions of our fellow creatures did not exist? Some of us who are not visionaries used to dream of a day when humanity would step out of darkness and put on the armor of light. Is that to be another of our day joys and buried hopes on the read to lift?

A Glimpse At The Future

And then think finally of the wrong this three years' war has done to religion. For two thousand years faith has been working for the christianisation of the world. It has been a long and almost hopeless labor in the past with so many temporalities to contend against, so many pagan impulses to overcome. If there is one thing certain about Jesus Christ it is that chief among his purposes was that of bringing war to an end, of substituting for the force of arms the force of righteousness. Painfully through the ages has religion toiled after that great ideal, although again and again it has been compelled to see the vicars of Christ girding themselves with the sword in spite of the rebuke of Gethsemane.

But in these later days we were telling ourselves that in spite of all the machinations of military despotism the gospel of peace was sweeping through the world. We held conferences to celebrate its victorious advance, and great German theologians like Harnack came to England to preach the doctrine of universal pacification. Down to the first days of August, 1914, we were praying in our churches with a fervor and conviction never felt before that God would give up peace in our time, that He would grant to all nations a spirit of unity and concord, that He would save us from violent and untimely deaths, and above all that His Kingdom might come on earth, even as it is in heaven.

And then—what then? At the first blast of war the gospel of peace was gone, nations were hardening their hearts, clergy, under holy orders from the Prince of Peace, were shouldering rifles and going out to kill. The Harnacks of Germany, with a blasphemy never known before in written or spoken words, were calling on God to strengthen their arms that they might kill more and more Englishmen. And then there came three years of rapine, murder, slaughter, rape, and every horror known to Hell. What a shock if the dead were to awake after their long dream of Heaven that was to right the wrongs and heal the wounds of their lives on earth to find there was no heaven and no healing. Could the shock be greater? Was our dreams a delusion? The law of love which proceeded from the Cross, was it inconsistent with the laws of life? Did it fail us at the last moment? Is the Christianisation of the world further off than ever? Are there two Christianites—one for the individual man and the other for the State? Will God's Kingdom ever come? Is it useless and foolish to humanity, the League of Nations, for the protection of the world's peace? Is peace impossible, and will the war last as long as man?

Thank God, there is reason to think that the darkest hour is the hour before dawn, and out of the very blackness of the present I see hope for the future, such a hope as the world has never known before. Man's days are as a span, yet I think some of us will live to see not only peace but the end of war. But that and the glorious issue of our country's sacred cause, after the bitter price we have paid for it, are matter for another article.

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CHARTER OF AUSTRIAN SHIPS STARTS SCANDAL, YU YA-CHING PROTESTS

One Report Is They've Been Re-chartered To Japanese Company

(Peking Gazette)

The chartering of the captured Austrian ships is the subject of discussion in almost all circles. Many accounts, all alleged to be true, are in circulation. Actual enquiries made in responsible circles yesterday elicited the fact that although the said Austrian ships have been definitely chartered to the Ta Ta Company, of which Mr. Chang Chien is the nominal head, there seems some doubt as to whether they have been actually re-chartered to the Japanese Mitsuibishi. It is true that an agreement has been signed between the said Ta Ta Company and the Japanese firm for repairing and fitting the ships for sea service, probably it is premature to say the Mitsuibishi is to actually employ the said ships as their own property. At least nothing was known in official circles regarding the re-charter, which could not be legal unless approved by the Government, up till yesterday. If an understanding has been reached with the Japanese it must be informal and provisional. There is no question, however, that feeling is intense against a certain official of the Ministry of Communications for the alleged attempt to rob the Government of a large share of the profits. It is believed that originally it was the intention of a certain high official of the Ministry of Communications to form a company of his own to charter the ships and recharter the same to some of the allied Powers. This was strongly opposed by certain Chinputang officials and a compromise became necessary.

How Chang Chien Succeeded

Just what then happened it is difficult to say but either by accident or otherwise Mr. Chang Chien, who is recognised as a Chinputang man, secured the contract before others knew what had happened. There is, however, another party, which would not be excluded from such profitable enterprise. This is the one at the head of which is Mr. Yu Ya-ching of Shanghai. An interesting point is that both Mr. Yu Ya-ching and Mr. Chang Chien are heads of Chinese shipping companies. As reported Mr. Chang belongs to the Ta Ta Company, which has small steamers running between Shanghai and Zoongming and other places. Mr. Yu, who is also chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, is one of the directors of the Ning Shao Company a concern which has seagoing steamers running between Shanghai and Ningpo. It is Mr. Yu, who has laid a formal complaint before the President and the Premier as well as the Ministry of Interior and Finance. Mr. Yu claims that he has the prior right to the charter of the ships as an agreement had been concluded with the Austrians for the purchase of the ships before they were actually taken over by the Government. He then describes how he was told by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to wait for the declaration of war when his claims would certainly be considered by the Government, and how he was surprised suddenly to receive a telegram from the Ministry of Communications to the effect that since war had then been declared and the ships taken over by the Government, his claims could not be considered by the Government. Yet without notice the same ships were chartered to the Ta Ta Company on terms that are by no means advantageous to the Government.

Ships In Great Demand

Another interesting point in this connection is that the Japanese are not the only people who wish to secure the charter. British as well as French and even American companies have approached the Government for the same. It is believed that this outcry will result in the ships being chartered to the various allied Powers of other shipping companies in equal portions. It is yet too early to say how the quarrel between the Ta Ta Company and the Ministry of Communications is to be settled. Both the President and the Premier are reported to be very indignant at the state of affars and investigations will promptly be started. Particulars given out by a certain official quarter are to the effect that the term of the charter (for the Ta Ta Company) is one year at the following rates. For sailings in Chinese waters $6 per ton, and for sailings to foreign countries, $21 per ton. The charterer is to deposit a sum of $1,000,000 on signing the charter and another sum of $2,000,000 as advance payment on the charter. It is also stipulated that the ships shall not be re-chartered to foreigners. If these particulars are correct then the controversy is purely based on the alleged partiality of the Ministry of Communications.

DIE IN EXPLOSION

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Wuhu, Sept. 6.—A steam boiler explosion on one of the local launches here yesterday killed, instantly, the engineer and two firemen and caused a panic on the boat, all passengers jumping into the river. A nearby boat picked up some seventy but two were drowned and two others died later in the hospital from injuries received. The explosion was caused by too little water in the boiler.

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers

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Dr. Zwemer Lectures This Evening On Islam

Will Talk At Union Church On Future Of Mohammedan Church

The Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer will deliver his only formal lecture in Shanghai this evening at 9 o'clock at the Union Church Hall. The subject of the lecture is "Islam, its extent, Its Character and Its Future." Dr. Zwemer, as the best known missionary to the Moslem World, is expected to give an unusually interesting address.

Dr. Zwemer will leave for Cairo, Egypt, some time this week. He has been making a two months' tour of Moslem centers in China during the summer, meeting the Chinese Ahongs in their mosques, and awakening interest among the missionaries in the neglected millions of Chinese Mohammedans.

It is hoped that the Italian Consul-General, Dr. Guiseppe de Rossi, will preside this evening.

METHODIST MISSION BURNED

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Wuhu, Aug. 28.—The fine two-story brick home of the Women's Foreign Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Wuhu, was burned to the ground about 2 o'clock this morning. All the personal property in the home, belonging to five missionaries who lived there, was destroyed.

The house and some furniture were covered by insurance. The total loss sustained was probably fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. The cause of the fire is unknown but rumors of a Chinese gambling bout and an overturned lamp are prevalent. Foreign occupants of the house were all absent. Steps will be taken immediately to rebuild.

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Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many reflex and obscure nerve disturbances. Affections of the eyes and ears have also been traced to irritations and infections resulting from diseased and misplaced teeth and unhealthy gums. Headache, neuralgia in all parts of the body, and especially in the face, and some forms of insanity have been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth. Teeth have three principal functions:

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CONTROL OF SOCIAL EVIL IS HANGCHOW'S CONCERN

Project Of Government Licensing Of Native District Arouses Wide Protest

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Hangchow, September 7.—The effort to establish licensed brothels in Hangchow has been revived. It has been three years since this proposal was first broached here. At that time a company was organised which bought land near West Lake on which buildings were erected for use as licensed "quarters." It was argued that such a center would make Hangchow attractive to visitors and would help the business of the city. The advantages of government regulation and of adding another source of government revenue were also urged. The speciousness of these arguments and the ruthless selfishness of the promoter of the enterprise were too apparent, however, to beguile the public sentiment of the city.

Protest after protest was brought before the officials then in power who were urged to outlaw the enterprise. The Provincial Educational Society drew up a long set of resolutions showing that licensed quarters would not only injure the morals of the city but would do violence to past history and traditions. Seven leading trade guilds united in a petition of protest, exposing the falseness of the claim that the general business interests of the city were being promoted and evidencing the moral sentiment of the city's leading business men. A Citizens' Petition of Protest was signed by a large number of representative men of various professions. Public indignation was reflected in editorials and articles in the daily press. Finally the military and civil governors deferred to the overwhelming demands of the people and vetoed the enterprise notwithstanding the money which had already been invested in it by the promoters.

In view of these facts it seems strange that the enterprise should be revived so soon. Yet it is understood that permission is expected soon to proceed with the establishment of quarters both near West Lake on the west and near the railway station on the east of the city. It is said that $40,000 is the munificent sum to be paid the government annually for the privilege of carrying on the infamous traffic! So runs the news of the day; yet it seems improbable that public sentiment which spoke so effectively before will be silent now. It also seems unlikely that those in power will actually ignore the public sentiment which expressed itself so unmistakably three years ago.

The Chekiang Min Pao, Hangchow's most widely circulated daily paper, has been suspended for two weeks because of a violation of martial law.

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M. RIBOT IS WILLING TO FORM NEW CABINET

Resignation Of French Ministers Result Of Revelations In Almereyda Case

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 8.—M. Ribot has consented to form a Cabinet. The Cabinet crisis was due to the Almereyda revelations mentioned on the 1st, which resulted in the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, owing to the accusation that the laxity of his administration was facilitating German propaganda.

Les Journal des Debats says that the country is complaining of the indecision of Ministers.

An important group of unified Socialists yesterday evening rejected the proposal not to participate in the next Cabinet and resolved to wholeheartedly support the Government of National Defence, in view of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the protection and interests of the working classes.

News Brevities

Mr. E. H. Everett, the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, left on the steamer China last Saturday, to meet his family at Nagasaki. He will return with them on the Korea Maru next Monday.

* * *

Mr. S. S. Chow, head of the foreign book department of the Commercial Press, has left Shanghai for a three weeks' holiday.

* * *

Two men were sent to the arsenal authorities and four others given sentences of three years imprisonment in the Mixed Court yesterday on charges of murder and armed robbery. The men are alleged to have been members of a gang which has long been committing violent depredations in the Settlement and half a dozen others of its membership have been turned over to the Chinese officials for summary justice in the past two months. Deaths of two policemen and two civilians were traced to the band. The men turned over yesterday, by Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Yui, were Van Zien-ching and Ngoh Lieh-sun. Another Chinese, named Tsang Kyien, was also sent to the arsenal for robbery and being in possession of a pistol.

* * *

The Red Cross Society of China announces the acknowledgment with thanks of the receipt of $1,000 from the British-American Tobacco Co. and Tls. 1,000 from the Standard Oil Company for the flood relief fund. The fete being given at the Great World in the French Concession for the relief fund has been extended to Thursday night.

* * *

Chow Li and Ma Lung-fi, convicted of being implicated in a plot to start a revolution in Chekiang, were executed at Nantao Sunday. They both admitted their guilt at the court-martial, according to the declaration of the Defence Commissioner, Lu Yung-hsian.

* * *

Feng Kuo-hsun, the new Superintendent of Customs, will arrive at Shanghai to take up his work today, according to a wire received by the local Custom House.

* * *

Mr. Sah Fu-mou, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has requested the Mixed Courts, the City Prefect and the Police department to hunt for the dens where the counterfeit one-cent coppers recently placed in circulation are manufactured and arrest the counterfeiters for severe punishment.

* * *

Ma Shu-chow, the interpreter of the German Consulate, who was arrested at his Nantao residence by the arsenal authorities, on the charge of plotting rebellion, has been released for lack of evidence.

* * *

Four men, two carrying revolvers, entered a house at No. 3A Yuhang Road, at about 6.30 yesterday morning, held up the inmates and escaped with money and jewelry to the value of $00. No arrests have been made as yet.

* * *

The prizes in the Shanghai Rowing Club War Fund Sweepstake were won by the following numbers: 1st prize, 634; 2nd prize, 930 and 3rd prize, 948.

* * *

A caution to mariners regarding the river bank protection works on the left bank of the Yangtsze from Tienshengchiang towards North Free Beacon is issued by the Coast Inspector's office.

* * *

Mr. F. Ayscough, who has been in the hospital for some time past, is now at his home and making good progress toward recovery.

* * *

M. Pochard, formerly of the French Consulate at Tientsin, who left for the front in 1914 and was subsequently reported blinded by gas, has recovered and is now piloting a bombardment machine on the French front.

* * *

Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China, who has been on leave of absence, has left London and is expected to reach China about the middle of next month, according to report from Peking.

Want Smuts To Head Britain's Air Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 8.—The Daily Chronicle urges that General Smuts shall be given supreme command of the aerial service.

BOOKS FOR HOSPITALS

Contributions received towards the fund for purchasing books for Hospitals.

N. G. Maitland	$10.00
"Bill"	1.00
G. H. Phillips	10.00
"Tee"	5.00
S. Bayes-Davey	5.00
John James	5.00
C. H. Butler	5.00
C. M. Bain	10.00
N. B. Ramsay	5.00
	$56.00

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TEA TAX IN NEW ZEALAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Wellington, September 7.—The House of Representatives has passed a Bill taxing tea 3d. per pound when in packets and 5d. per pound in bulk.

QUEENSLAND COUNCIL

Reuter's Service

Sydney, September 7.—The High Court has reversed the decision of the Queensland Supreme Court which granted an interlocutory injunction against taking the proposed referendum on the question of the abolition of the Queensland Legislative Council.

ADACHI DEPARTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, September 8.—Mr. M. Adachi, the new Minister to Belgium, left for Europe today, via Siberia.

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MOTORIST WHO KILLED CHILD IS FINED $400

Imprisonment And Fine For Girl Found Guilty Of Reckless Driving Without License

Two fines, aggregating $400, were assessed by Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yui in the Mixed Court yesterday in the case of Yuan Po-ching, son of Taotai Yuan, charged with manslaughter for running down a small girl with his motor car.

Mr. K. E. Newman, for the prosecution, argued a strong case against the accused. According to the testimony of Mr. H. E. Gilson, who took Yuan to the police station following the accident on August 22 and who gave evidence at the inquest, the young driver, in trying to pass a carriage on Edinburgh Road, did not wait until the vehicle had moved out enough to permit clear passage between it and the child, but dashed through, knocking down and running over the victim. Following this he did not stop until Mr. Gilson had shouted at him. The defense, represented by Mr. Alexander Ting, submitted that there was no direct evidence as to how the little girl was knocked down. The defense claimed that in response to a call from a woman across the way she had run in front of the car. The court found Yuan guilty of negligence and fined him $350, with an additional $50 fine for driving without a license.

A Chinese girl also up in the Mixed Court yesterday was fined $10 and sentenced to a week's imprisonment for driving a car without a permit and driving it recklessly.

CABINET HEARS REPORT ON ALLIES' CONCESSIONS

Foreign Minister Tells Result Of Envoys' Visit To The Waichiaopu

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, September 9.—The Diplomatic Body on Saturday visited the Waichiaopu, to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding the concessions to China already reported. This morning, the Cabinet met to hear the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Exile Probable For Adherents Of Tsar

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 7.—It is probable that the many notables belonging to the old regime at present in the fortress of Peter and Paul will be expelled from Russia and also the Grand-Dukes Michael and Paul Alexandrovitch.

Yacht Club Regatta

The Shanghai Yacht Club regatta which was to have been held Sunday at Woosung for the benefit of the Sailors' War Orphans Fund, has been postponed until next Sunday. The original program stands, except that there will be no special train. The ordinary train will leave at 10 a.m.

Shanghai And Navy Play Baseball Today

Shanghai and the Navy are scheduled to provide the entertainment at the baseball field this afternoon. The game will be called at 4.30.

Lawn Bowls

The S.L.B.C. defeated the S.R.C. Sunday by 64 to 58. The match was shortened to 18 ends because of the inclement weather. The scores follow:

S. L. B. C.		S. R. C.	
G. L. Campbell (skip)		W. Milner (skip)	
G. H. Phillips		R. Phillips	
F. Large		C. Komaroff	
H. G. Simmons	19	S. M. Wallace	13
L. Evans (skip)		H. Veitch (skip)	
J. D. Gaines		S. Green	
F. L. Marshall		H. J. Barnes	
W. Gater	20	F. Milner	9
J. T. Disselduff (skip)		W. S. Featherstonhaugh (skip)	
E. L. Hunter		G. Manwaring	
F. C. Banham		H. Smyth	
W. Dutton	6	E. White	23
J. C. Macdougall (skip)		C. Thompson (skip)	
C. M. Bain		H. B. Ollerdessen	
F. A. Sampson		T. Veitch	
G. Dunlop	19	P. W. Reeves	13
	64		58

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Weather still very cloudy, with Westerly squalls decreasing in intensity in our regions. Very rough weather on the coasts of Korea and Japan.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

'Don't Leave Any Traces'

THE dark and devious duplicities of German diplomacy again are exposed to a horrified world in the telegrams from Washington, London and Buenos Aires which we publish this morning. And again credit for the new and convincing evidence of German double-dealing must go to the American Secret Service which only a short time ago exposed the plot by which Berlin hoped to turn Mexico and Japan against the Allies.

But of all the amazing tales of diplomatic intrigue recently turned up, the present one strikes us as being the most extraordinary. That the Swedish legation in the Argentine and the Swedish Foreign Office in Stockholm should be so unneutral as to place their own cypher at the disposal of the Germans and secretly transmit the German messages in that code after having promised not to do so is bad enough, but the actual messages themselves, cold-bloodedly murderous as they are, would be, but for their undoubted authenticity, beyond belief.

In two different messages Count von Luxburg, the accredited representative of Germany at Buenos Aires, advised his government, if it could not spare the Argentine ships, "to sink them without any traces being left." In other words the German submarine commander, after stopping and sinking the Argentine ships, was to murder their helpless and defenceless crews which meanwhile would have taken to their boats.

The Argentine has been the only important country in South America not wholly in sympathy with the Allies. In view of this new evidence of German barbarism and bad faith, a change of heart may be confidently looked for in that quarter. To the rest of the world the present revelation will come merely as further proof of a belief long entertained.

What Germany Believes An Immediate Peace Would Mean

(New York Sun)

IF Germany could obtain peace today her possession of northern France, of Belgium, of large territories in the Balkans, of great areas formerly under Russian control would serve her well in the adjustment of terms. That is obvious.

But there is another factor not so obvious that should be considered.

We are now remodelling our political and social establishment to devote our energy to war. The process has advanced with gratifying celerity, but the change from our habitual devotion to peaceful pursuits has only begun. If it were arrested now by the removal of the immediate necessity for its prosecution there would be a strong sentiment in favor of abandonment of the enterprise. This would be supported by numerous anti-militarists with no sinister motive. It would be urged by every agent of Prussia in this country. The American people, unused to an adequate army and navy, longing for the repose of their former condition, would be beset to stop the creation of defensive armaments and to surrender themselves again to their previous state.

It would be asserted that our mere threat to arm had brought Prussia to terms, and that in another emergency another threat would accomplish the same result.

That such a policy would be adopted we do not believe; but that the policy of adequate military and naval preparedness will be ours if peace is not obtained is proved by what we have already done.

Against America unarmed, trusting to treaties and the good will of other Powers for the maintenance of its rights, the Prussianised German Empire can prevail at any time. But America armed and ready to resist force by force spells the end of Prussian dreams of world rulership.

Hence a German peace made now might leave the world open for another Prussian excursion of conquest, while peace enforced by the final victory of the Allies means enduring tranquillity, the safety of small nations, the end of Prussian ambitions outside the sphere of their legitimate activity. There is hope of world dominion for Berlin if the old order, in which Germany alone stood sword in hand among peoples armed with popguns, can be restored; there is hope for freedom only in peace made by the Allies.

Prussia sneers at our martial power. She does not sneer at our martial resources. These organised for war, Prussia must abandon her plan to enslave the world; and if Prussia can prevent that organisation she will do it. The man accoutred to fight may justly hold in contempt the giant asleep, but the giant awake in his fighting harness will inspire a different sentiment.

Concerning Cowardice

AMERICAN army authorities are about to undertake a scientific study of cowardice, and to that end a commission of scientific men has been created to which Dr. Mortimer W. Raynor, psychiatrist of the Department of Correction of New York, has been appointed. The commission will also study shell shock, a nervous malady which has produced thousands of interesting and pathetic cases with the treatment of which European mind specialists are now employed.

Every man and woman hates a coward, without stopping to consider whether his weakness is merely contemptible or a mental ailment for which the victim is in no way to blame. Some maladies there are the sufferers from which get no sympathy. Homesickness was long looked upon as a mere childish weakness, the sole cure for which was ridicule. The doctors identified it as a disease, gave it the impressive name of nostalgia and undertook to combat it scientifically. It is by no means certain, however, that the old remedy, though cruel, is not the only effective one.

Cowardice was diagnosed as a disease by literary men before the doctors began the scientific study of it. In the early nineties Stephen Crane published his "Red Badge of Courage," a war story of amazing realism, in which the "hero" was a coward, against his will, even almost without his knowledge, and never more of a coward than when he was fighting in a daze apparently with bravery. In a current English wartime novel, "The Red Planet," by W. J. Locke, the same theme is dealt with. At two crises of his life a British army officer is so stricken with abject, cringing, cowering fear that he is rooted to the spot, utterly unable to move or speak. In the one he permits the men of a detachment he commands to be shot down, one by one, by a solitary Boer sniper before he can rouse himself to order and to lead a charge. In the other he stands supine at the brink of a canal and watches a girl whom he had loved drown, unable to move hand or foot to her aid. For the rest he fights valiantly through the hell of war in Flanders, never showing a sign of fear. He is terrific in hand to hand conflict, wielding a heavy stick as his chosen weapon. He drags men out of seemingly hopeless positions, wins the Victoria Cross and the D.S.O., and, blinded at last, is famous his countryside over for reckless daring. Yet in the bottom of his heart all the time is the knowledge that he is a coward, and the dread lest his weakness may at any moment overcome him.

"You may tremble now," a famous General who could not control his nerves at the thought of danger said, looking contemptuously at his quivering legs as he was about to mount his horse for a charge. "But if you knew where I am going to take you in a few moments you would shake yourselves to pieces."

In that instance an iron will overruled the nervous weakness. It is not impossible the psychologists may yet find the formula that shall exorcise cowardice. Indeed, to some extent it is already identified and employed. Psycho-analysts are successful in driving vague illusions of danger and haunting apprehensions from the minds of their patients, and a great religious sect makes its cardinal precept the banishment of all fear from the thoughts of its communicants and to a great degree effects it.

The studies of this commission and its efforts to identify and control the nervous malady which makes a man unable to control his fears will be most interesting. If they correct the general idea that the apparent coward is always to be scorned they will at least have accomplished something.

—*Exchange.*

The Beginning Of The End

(Christian Science Monitor)

There is a sort of dramatic fitness in the coincidence which caused the announcement of the German Chancellor, with respect to the war aims of the Central Powers, to go out to the world practically simultaneously with Mr. Lansing's indictment of German imperial policy. At the same time it must be remembered that the German Chancellor's effort was conceived partially from the standpoint of satisfying public opinion in Germany; partially as propaganda intended to make more difficult the task of the Prime Minister of Russia, in making that country a serious participant in the war; and partially, perhaps mainly, with a view to solidifying pacifist opinion in favor of the Central Powers.

One of the most amazing experiences of the war has been the manner in which the pacifists have thrown themselves into the arms of the autocratic rulers of Germany. They seem to have conceived the idea that when an autocratic power is determined to make war, peace can only be assured by bowing to the will of that power. It does not seem to matter in the very least to them on what terms peace is made, provided only that actual fighting is stopped. It does not appear to occur to them that the peace so attained would be simply slavery, and that there is nothing but a series of degrees between the military domination of an autocratic European power and the domination of the Turk which made the Christian peoples hewers of wood and drawers of water, or again between that and the savagery of the domination of a King of Dahomey or a Mahdi of Khartoum. Most people fight for liberty because they have discovered that there is something greater than physical existence, and that is the right to think and act for themselves. The pacifist frequently does not seem to share this feeling. Indeed so certain was the former German Ambassador, in Washington, of this, that he made no particular secret of the fact that if the allied nations could by any possibility be got together, in a conference chamber, the various pacifist elements might be trusted to make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for them to leave that chamber without making a peace. Now what sort of a peace does any human being imagine that the representative of Germany, in Washington, meant? Does anybody believe, for one moment, that it would have been a democratic peace, a peace which would have been unacceptable to Germany? Even at this moment, in spite of all that has occurred, the leading organs of the German press, which could not appear tomorrow except by permission of the Government, are arguing steadily for, and insisting upon, the retention of Belgium within the German Empire as a specific term of peace.

Let the readers of these papers turn for a moment from them to the address of Dr. Michaelis, to the journalists in Berlin. One of the most specific charges against the Allies, in that speech, was that they were determined not merely to reincorporate Alsace-Lorraine in France, but to extend the strategic border of the Republic even beyond that. Dr. Michaelis termed this a plot. Now, accepting every word of his statement as accurate, what does the plot amount to? And it has to be remembered that the whole of Dr. Michaelis' statement was based on the report of a spy, as to what transpired in a secret session of the Chamber in Paris, the proceedings at which nobody has any means of verifying. It amounts to this, that, after some two years of war, when Germany had been sinking ships, contrary to the regulations of the Hague Tribunal, with submarines; when she had occupied Belgium, which she was pledged to defend, and burned down some of the greatest buildings in the country; when she had seized Belgian and French men and women, and sent them, contrary to the laws of civilised warfare, to serve as laborers in her munition plants and in her trenches; when she had striven to destroy, and had succeeded in destroying, some of the greatest art monuments of the world, such as the cathedral at Rheims; when she had devastated parts of France, for no military reasons whatever; when she had made air raids, over open and undefended towns, for the sheer purpose of terrorism; when she had poisoned the wells in East Africa: then, France entered into an agreement with the Russian Government for the purpose of taking the best steps they knew to prevent a repetition of such things at the conclusion of the war.

Nobody knows what atom of truth there is in the German declaration. The Russian embassy in Paris has denied it outright. But, as a matter of fact, this desperate plot for the partition of Germany extends, on the Chancellor's own showing, to the valley of the Saar, a narrow strip of territory some five to fifteen miles deep, on the western frontiers of France and Germany. Thus, whilst the French were indulging in a plot to advance their strategic frontier, some five to fifteen miles into Germany, at one particular point, Germany had already set up a government in Poland, and enlisted a Polish army; had already occupied Belgium and set up a government there; and was permitting some of her leading papers to declare that the cession of Belgium must form a part of the German peace terms, when they were developed.

As for anything Sir Edward Carson may or may not have said on the subject of Germany retiring to the Rhine before the Allies consented to discuss terms, there is nothing very peculiar in that. The Allies are convinced that Germany would simply seize an armistice for the purpose of securing and improving her own military position, and this is precisely what they are determined she shall not have the opportunity of doing, and is doubtless what Sir Edward Carson had in mind. Still, if any person doubts the justification for this view of the situation, they cannot do better than turn to the speech of Mr. Lansing, who, after going categorically through the list of Germany's offenses; after reciting her disregard for her treaties; her violation of Belgian independence; her wanton destruction of Louvain; her merciless financial ransoms of conquered cities; her enslavement of conquered people; her vandalic destruction of the great monuments of history; her wasting of the fields of France and Belgium; her sinking of vessels of commerce, and sending to sudden death of men, women, and little children; her scattering of bombs from airships and aeroplanes over thickly populated cities; what, in short, he summed up as her "scientific brutality," and utter want of faith, declared finally, "some day I hope that the actual tale may be told. It will be an astounding tale, indeed. But enough has been told so that there no longer remains a shadow of a doubt as to the character of Germany's rulers, of their amazing ambition for a world empire, and of their intense hatred of democracy."

The really interesting part of Dr. Michaelis' speech is, however, the obvious evidence it contains that Germany is growing steadily less hopeful of her position. The opinion of the civilised world is against her, and she has in her support the doubtful good will of Bulgaria and the more than doubtful good will of Turkey. In the actual theater of the war her geographical position has given her an immense advantage, which she has used with extraordinary resource and ability, but that geographical position, however strong strategically, is in a way economically against her. The supplies she requires are acquired with daily increasing difficulty, as is seen in the terms she is endeavoring to impose on neutral nations for the raw material they desire to obtain from her. At one time a partial collapse of Russia would have seemed immensely important to her, but the collapse has been delayed too long, and any advantage which might have accrued from it has been more than counterbalanced by the appearance of the United States amongst the Allies. In calculating the difficulties which the continuation of the war into its fourth year is bringing to these Allies, there is one thing that should never be forgotten, and that is that no matter how great those difficulties, they probably exist in an even greater degree in Germany. The world knows of the difficulties of France, the difficulties of Italy, the disruption of Russia, the overrunning of the small nations, and the British fight with the submarines; but the world has hidden from it the difficulties of Germany itself, and it is naturally no part of the German plan of campaign that the world should know more of those difficulties than it is absolutely impossible to conceal. Still, as the political clock ticks remorselessly forward, the speeches of German politicians become less and less hopeful. There is, indeed, no question, as has been stated before in these pages, that if the United States will have done with politics and will throw its full weight into the Allies' scale, with the same absolute whole-heartedness as the powers staggering under the burden and heat of the day which they have already borne, the end of the greatest of all world wars can come with the coming winter.

The Kaiser Contradicts Himself

His Statement To President Wilson On Russian Mobilisation Is Not Borne Out By His Earlier Message To King George

By Stephen Lauzanne

(Editor of Le Matin and Member of the French Commission)

In the letter written by Kaiser Wilhelm to President Wilson on August 10, 1914, we find the following passage:

"While I was preparing a note to H. M. the Tsar next morning (July 31) to inform him that Vienna, London, and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs I received the telephone messages from H. E. the Chancellor that, in the night before, the Tsar had given the order to mobilise the whole of the Russian Army, which was, of course, also made against Germany; whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilised against Austria."

It is not the first time that a similar assertion is made by the German rulers. In an official document issued from Berlin last year we read the following lines:

"History's verdict will not pass over the complete mobilisation of Russian forces, which meant war against Germany."

And in his maiden speech at the Reichstag Dr. Michaelis, the new Imperial Chancellor, declared that "the Russian mobilisation was the real cause of the war," because that mobilisation obliged Germany, for her safety, to take military precautions.

Unfortunately, all these assertions—letter of the Kaiser, official communiques, speech of the Chancellor—are entirely untrue, and constitute one of the most audacious and impudent lies. The Germans, who are masters in the art of falsification, may falsify history and geography; but they will find it more difficult to falsify chronology and to prove that a fact which takes place at 10 o'clock in the morning is posterior to a fact which took place at 6 in the evening.

The truth, the undeniable truth which all historians will be obliged to admit, is that the German mobilisation took place before the Russian mobilisation, and this is undeniably proved by German documents.

On July 31, 1914, at noon, took place in Germany what is called the "Kriegsgefahrzustand"—that is, the official proclamation of danger of war. It is the first preliminary measure to the complete mobilisation of the German forces. It took place at noon; it was placarded at noon all over Berlin, announced by special editions of the papers, and telegraphed through the empire. A few hours later, at 4 p.m., the German Kaiser telegraphed to King George of England (the telegram has been published in the German White Book) and this is what he says:

"Many thanks for your kind communication. . . . I have just heard from the Chancellor that intelligence has just reached him that Nicholas, this evening, has ordered the mobilisation of his entire army and fleet. He has not even awaited the result of the mediation in which I am engaged, and he has left me completely without information.

"WILLIAM."

Now this is extremely clear. At noon the Kaiser proclaims the "Kriegsgefahrzustand" and at 4 p.m. he just hears that the Chancellor has just learned that the Tsar has, in the evening, ordered the mobilisation of the Russian Army. The "Kriegsgefahrzustand" is therefore undoubtedly anterior to the Russian mobilisation, and undoubtedly the Kaiser lies when in his letter to President Wilson he writes:

"While I was preparing a note in the morning I received the telephone messages from the Chancellor that in the night before the Tsar had given the order to mobilise the whole of the Russian Army."

He lies, because he has himself avowed in his telegram to King George that it was not in the morning, but in the evening, that the news had reached him through the Chancellor that Nicholas had just ordered the mobilisation of his army. The Kaiser has indeed telegraphed too much in these tragic hours of 1914, and he has forgotten what he telegraphed, or he has not taken the trouble of comparing his telegrams. To King George he wires that the Russian mobilisation has taken place in the evening of July 31. To President Wilson he writes that the Russian mobilisation has taken place in the evening of July 30. Historians may compare and choose. But what is the value of the assertions of a man who says one thing in a telegram and another thing in another telegram?

But there is something more. In his telegram to King George the Kaiser complains that the Tsar had left him "without information." This is another lie, because before mobilising his army the ex-Tsar sent four telegrams to the Kaiser of Germany. The last one was couched in the following terms:

"Tsarskoe Selo, July 29, 1914.

"To H. M. the Kaiser of Germany:

"Thanks for your telegram, which is conciliatory and friendly, whereas the official message presented today by your Ambassador to my Minister was conveyed in a very different tone. I beg you to explain this divergency. It would be right to give over the Austro-Servian problem to The Hague Tribunal. I trust in your wisdom and friendship.

NICHOLAS."

Not only did the Kaiser not answer that telegram, but he suppressed it. And in the official German White Book, giving all the documents about the war, the last telegram of the Tsar has disappeared. The reason given by the German officials for suppressing the telegram is the following: They say that it was not interesting!

History will decide if the proposal of the Tsar to give over the whole Austro-Servian problem to The Hague Tribunal was or was not interesting. But it is not necessary to wait for history to decide what degree of confidence must be placed in assertions of the German Kaiser.

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Ladies' Silk Hose

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BRINSMEAD, Grands and Uprights
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Etc., Etc.

The British-American Piano House
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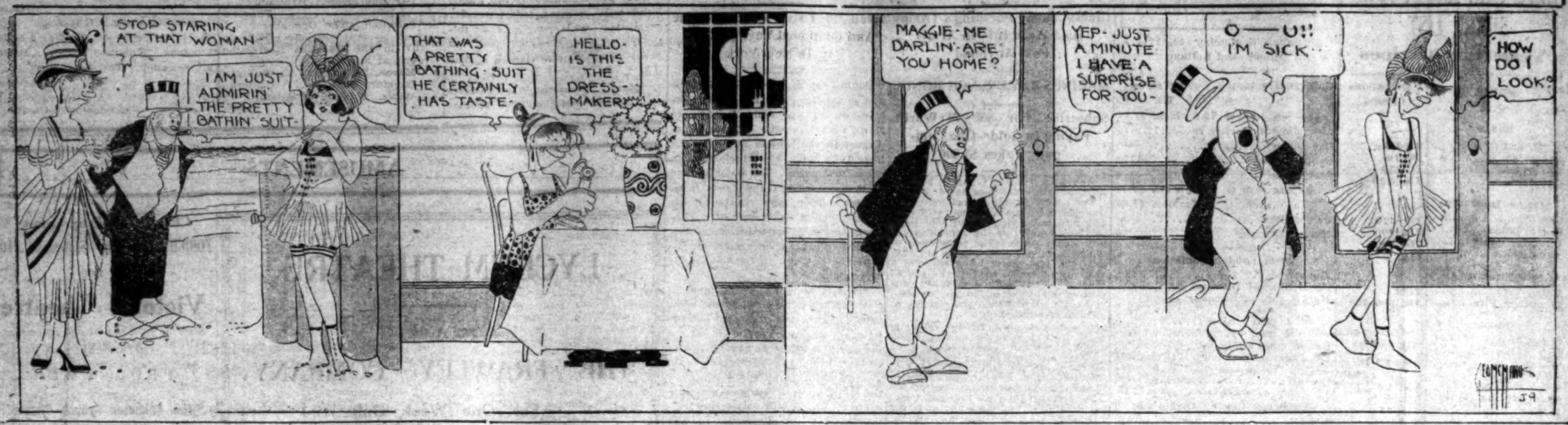
SOLE AGENTS for the Best American Pianos

The "Auto" Piano, Pianista Auto Piano, Francis Bacon Piano, Hamilton-Baldwin Piano, Etc., Etc.

THE COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA
COLUMBIA RECORDS, English and American

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


STOP STARING AT THAT WOMAN-
I AM JUST ADMIRIN' THE PRETTY BATHIN' SUIT-
THAT WAS A PRETTY BATHING SUIT HE CERTAINLY HAS TASTE-
HELLO- IS THIS THE DRESS-MAKER?
MAGGIE-ME DARLIN'-ARE YOU HOME?
YEP- JUST A MINUTE I HAVE A SURPRISE FOR YOU-
O—U!! I'M SICK..
HOW DO I LOOK?
GEO MCMANUS
J9

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

A Tragic Turkish Love Letter

"Here is a translation of a letter found by a Scottish soldier on the person of a Turkish officer who fell in Gallipoli. It is addressed to his wife in Constantinople. It may be added that through the good offices of the United States Consulate in Constantinople the widow was in due course communicated with and apprised of the death of her husband," says the Scotsman.

"Gallipoli, 1915.

"'Ayesha, the Angel of Beauty,'"—How pleased I am with the gods and Allah for the letter I received from you, my dear, and also that you and my two smaller angel darlings are well and happy. Oh! Ayesha, my morning star, what reply can I give you?

"God has so far granted health and strength and brought me safe, but where can it possibly end? We are tormented here by the English; no rest do we receive, very little food, and now our men are dying in thousands from disease. Discontent is also beginning to show itself among the men, and pray God to bring this all to an end.

"I can see our lovely Constantinople in ruins, our houses burnt to the ground, and children put to the sword. Nothing but some great favor front Aman can stop it.

"These English are very persistent; there is no fear of death for them apparently, and they are very cruel. They watch like wolves in the night, and are upon us like the sour (devil). Oh! why did we ever join in this wicked war? England was very partial to us in the past, and we may therefore expect no mercy from one we have so badly injured.

"Ayesha, my Star of the Night, call on Kuku the magician and see from him wha my future holds. Prior to this interview kiss my two little angels Tua's and Aga's eyes, mouth, ears, hands, and feet, and you pray that the good God may keep me safe.

"Now, Ayesha, I must take my leave, as the sun is sinking and I must away to my devotions, in which I always pray for my two angels of light.

"Good-bye, Ayesha. I wish I was at home to give you my adoration.—From your husband.

"Musta Mahomet, Captain,
"13th Turkish Infantry, Achi Baba.
"To my high-born Royal wife, Ayesha."

Can Electricity Aid The Farmer?

By Garrett P. Serviss

A report from Sayville, Long Island, says that farmers there aver that their crops, and particularly corn crops, in fields surrounding the great wireless telegraph plant are much further advanced in proportion as they lie nearer the station. Naturally, they ascribe this to the influence of the electric currents and waves generated by the powerful apparatus employed in sending despatches.

A very careful and thorough set of experiments would be required in order to determine with scientific certainty whether the conclusion of the farmers in this case is correct, but I see no reason for rejecting it without examination. Elaborate experiments both in this country and abroad have sufficiently established the fact that it is possible, by means of specially arranged apparatus, designed to send electric currents through the soil containing the roots of plants, to both hasten and increase the growth of various kinds of vegetables.

The results obtained have, in some instances, been very remarkable, and persons interested in the details can find them in the reports of Government agricultural experiment stations. There is nothing mysterious or wonderful about it, except as electricity itself seems a mystery to many people. And, indeed, electricity is mysterious, in the same sense and to the same degree as gravitation is, but not otherwise.

The well-known success of electro-theapeutics, i.e., the application of electricity to the treatment of disease, should alone be enough to make it appear probable that electricity may be used to stimulate vital forces, whether those of animals or plants. Whatever can destroy life can also energise it, all depending upon the manner and degree of application. A bolt of lightning may shatter a mighty tree, but the electric energy concentrated in that bolt, if distributed over an acre of growing crops, might, there is reason to believe, swell the farmer's returns by 20, or even 50, per cent.

We are standing at the opening of a new era, the most wonderful in the world's history; an era that has already received a name before it has been fairly established—"the electric age." We are not yet in that age: we are only on its threshold. Telegraphy, telephony, electro-mechanic power are small things in comparison with what the next generation, or the next but one, will see. Science is just getting a grip on electricity. The applications of electricity to human needs today bear to those of tomorrow about the same relation and proportion that Watt's first experimental engine did to the masterpiece of steam-driven machinery which preceded the dawn of electric power.

Steam is not an elemental force of nature, as electricity is, and its reign was, in consequence, brief, though exceedingly brilliant. Steam did not lie, as electricity does, at the foundation of energy and life itself. You can get behind steam and see its origin, but you cannot thus get behind electricity. It defies ultimate analysis and explanation, as does gravitation; and those who think that gravitation itself is simply a form of electric force may be right.

When man began to use electricity for a servant he entered a new field of conquest over nature, and laid his hand upon a principle so deep that when he has followed it out to the utmost he may find himself at the limit of human achievement, beyond which only an intelligence superior to his can pass. In this sense the electric age, when fully developed, may be the last, as well as the highest period of humanity, the dimly foreseen "millennium," that has been proclaimed, in one form or another, ever since seers began to prophesy.

The future developments in the utilisation of electricity will be proportionally less in a mechanical and more in a vitative direction. Its agency in the phenomena of life will be made manifest, and will be directed for our benefit. Electricity may double the capacity of the earth to support inhabitants. It might save a beleaguered nation from starvation. The difficulty at present is that experiments in electric stimulation of plants and crops are not only very expensive, but require expert knowledge. Hardly any farmer either could, or could afford, to apply them on a scale large enough to give profitable results.

But, in time, this difficulty may be overcome, in a manner suggested by the Sayville report, namely, by the erection of great plants, centrally located in agricultural districts, and capable of distributing electric currents, for use by local apparatus, which might be very simple, while the cost of the current would be but nominal. I should like to see a farming community unite, under the direction of competent scientific advisers, in the erection of an agricultural electric plant.

Suppose the plan should succeed. What a saving might result in the application of expensive fertilisers, becoming every year scarcer and higher priced. And it may be that the needed electricity could be obtained without the aid of dynamos.

The Stain Remover

REMOVES:—

Iron Mould, Ink, Tea, Fruit, Wine, Medicine and Mildew Stains from Linen, Silk, etc., also stains from Dull Gilt and Marble articles.

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keeps green even under tropical suns

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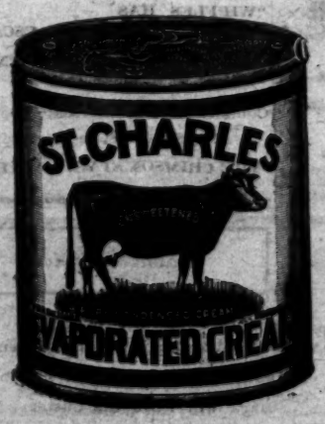
Are you as careful about the milk you drink?

Many cases of sickness in Shanghai — sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.



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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$500 Sa.
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.30
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 100
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$185
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 300 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	108s. 6d. B. ex all
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Kochien	Tls. 34
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 S.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.60 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$113 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 60 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 74½ Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 73 S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 160 S.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 90
International	Tls. 93
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 129
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 Sa.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$92
Green Island	Tls. 7 B.
Langkats	Tls. 12¼ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$97½ B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6
Weeks	Tls. 14½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 34
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3½ S.
Bute	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 11½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls 19
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12¼
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17
Padang	Tls. 12½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 S.
Permata	Tls. 3½ Sa.
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 80 cents
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Taiping	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 S.
Tebong	Tls. 17¾
Tiobri	Tls. 2½
Tiangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 68
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 S.
Morse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 76 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 200

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 10, 1917.

Money And Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dolars Bank's buying rate	
@ 117½ = Tls.	85
@ 72.6 = Mex.	$1.17
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.2875
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1770
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/10½ = Tls.	4.10
exch. @ 72.6 = Mex.	$5.65
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	49d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476⅜
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/10½
London	Demand	4/10⅜
India	(nominal) T.T.	343
Paris	T.T.	672
Paris	Demand	673
New York	T.T.	116
New York	Demand	116½
Hongkong	T.T.	66⅛
Japan	T.T.	44
Batavia	T.T.	275½

Banks Buying Rates

London — 4 m-s. Cdts.	5/½
London — 4 m-s. Docy.	5/⅝
London — 6 m-s. Cdts.	5/
London — 6 m-s. Docy.	5/½
Paris — 4 m-s.	694
New York — 4 m-s.	120½

Customs House Exchange Rates For September

Hk. Tls.	3.95 @ 4/6 7/16		£1
„	1 @ 626½ =	Francs	6.98
„	1 No quotation	Marks	†5.69
„	0.83 @ 108½	Gold	$1
„	1 @ 47½	Yen	2.36
„	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.31
„	1 @ 600	Roubles	6.68
„	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, September 10, 1917.

Official

Gulas "L" Tls. 6.50
Permatas Tls. 3.50

Unofficial

H'kong & S'hai Banks $500.00
S.M.C. 6% debs. 1903-1904-1905 @ Tls. 87.00
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.00

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 8.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 10d. Value.
October-December: 2s. 11d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, September 7:—
Spot: 2s. 10d. Paid.
October-December: 2s. 11½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, September 7.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 49d. Firm in the absence of Supplies.

Previous Quotation, London, September 6:—
Bar Silver Spot: 48½d. Firm.

London, September 8.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 49d. Firm.

Previous Quotation, London, September 7:—
Bar Silver Spot: 45d. Firm in the absence of Supplies.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

TRAINING IN FRANCE KEEPS OUR MEN WELL

Illness Among Pershing's Troops Half What It Is In Army Post At Home

MARINES BUY FRENCH BONDS

Subscribe For $60,000 Worth, Paying In Gold—One Company Takes $4,500

American Trading Camp in France, Aug. 9.—(By the Associated Press.)—The hard training work for the trenches, with its long hours of outdoor life is proving a veritable tonic to the members of the American expeditionary force. The percentage of illness for the entire force is only 2½ per cent, as against an average of 5 per cent in army posts in the United States. Nearly all the sickness consists of mild cases of mumps, measles, and colds, all of which are yielding to medical treatment.

The remarkably light sick report is most gratifying to the medical staffs which, although shorthanded, have had no difficulty so far in handling all the cases and still finding time to visit the French front and study in detail the plants for the care of the wounded, including the first aid dressing stations underground and the casualty clearing stations further from the firing line, and the means of quick conveyance to the base hospitals well outside the fighting zone.

There is every likelihood, however, that the American medical staff will be considerably augmented before the men actually take their places in the trenches. At present the American army has only one doctor and eleven medical corps men to each 800 soldiers. The French have two doctors and thirty-seven men for the same number of soldiers, and find this staff none too large.

There has been considerable discussion here as to just what part the American Red Cross, with its vast funds, will play in handling the wounded and sick—just where the army work will leave off and that of the Red Cross will begin. It has been suggested that the Army Medical Corps undoubtedly will handle everything within the actual fighting zone, turning the patients over to the Red Cross for conveyance to a base hospital. There seems little possibility that any American wounded will be transported back to America for a long time to come. These men will have to be cared for wholly in France and looked after during convalescence. It is suggested that this branch of the work would come within the province of the Red Cross.

The marines of the expeditionary force will make a fight to retain their forces-green uniforms against a tentative order which would place them in regular army khaki. The marines think they can arrange a necessary supply of their distinctive clothing, but army officers feel it would perhaps be better to have the entire expedition uniformed alike. The marines hold that to abandon their distinctive dress would tender to lower the morale of the men, which in turn would rob the expedition of the spirit of friendly rivalry now existing between arms of the service. The marines cite the case of the Alpine Chasseurs in France who won their fight early in the war to retain their distinctive uniforms of dark blue against an order that all French troops should wear horizon blue.

The marines today subscribed to a fund of $60,000 to buy French war bonds, the fact evoking great cheers from their French trainers. One company subscribed $4,500 in $10 and $20 gold pieces. An old Sergeant with considerable arrears in pay due him turned over $760 for bonds, while a private with a German-American name, handed over $400 in coin.

These French bonds yield something over 6 per cent. Virtually all the fund was raised in the marine ranks, the officers sharing but lightly in the subscription. Other units of the expeditionary force are likely to follow suit.

Most of the soldiers still ask to be paid in American gold, although an increasing preference for payment in francs is shown.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The forest green uniform, which the American marines in France are contending for, was selected about five years ago for field service in cold climates. It never has been used extensively because the Marine Corps usually has been in action in the tropics. It was said here tonight that the green uniform probably would be retained for wear in rest camps, while the regulation army drab would be adopted for trench warfare.

TOBA MARU FOUGHT U-BOAT 46 MINUTES

Fired 16 Times At Submarine And Continued Voyage Safely To New York

Tokio, September 1.—While she was navigating near the Azores Islands on her way from London to New York, on the afternoon of August 16, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Toba Maru was attacked by an enemy submarine, but quickly fired at it several times and drove it off at last. Then she continued her navigation and safely arrived in New York August 25, says an official despatch from the naval attache of the Japanese Embassy in London, to the Navy Office.

The safe arrival of the steamer in New York was reported to the company's office a few days ago, but the telegram was so brief, that it did not say anything about its being torpedoed by the enemy submarine.

A telegram from the captain of the steamer to the company says that she was attacked by the enemy submarine at 2 o'clock August 16, and fought with it for 46 minutes. She fired at the U-boat sixteen times, when the boat disappeared.

PAPER SHOES FOR GERMANS

Professor Advises Going Barefoot For 'Health and Beauty'

The Hague, July 29.—Judging from frequent reports in the German press, it would appear that Germany is having the greatest difficulty in shoeing her people, owing to a lack of leather.

Factories for paper shoes have lately been started in order to put cheap shoes on the market. The Tagliche Rundschau says that although these shoes are worthless for hard usage they are good enough for everyday wear and tear. Students at many universities and schools continue to set an example of economy in this respect by going barefoot. A Professor, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, advocates this custom as healthgiving, saying that it is the best means of hardening and taking care of the feet. He concludes: "So economy is rewarded by health and beauty."

RELIES ON AMERICAN SHIPS

4,000,000 Tons In A Year Needed, Says London Observer

London, July 29.—The Observer in an article arguing that the western allies, even without Russia, are more powerful than the Central Powers says:

"The real crux of the whole war is to provide ships for American requirements. We refuse for a single moment to believe that the United States will fail to rise to the crisis. The cause needs every single ton of maritime carrying power that the United States can muster now or launch later.

"No possible shipbuilding effort of this country alone can provide the huge additional tonnage demanded by coming American requirements. To get fairly ahead of the submarine the United States must launch at least the same amount of tonnage as that mentioned by Lloyd George in Paris, as Great Britain's output for next year, namely 4,000,000 tons, and within the same time.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Extension Co.

Date.	Address.	From.
Sept. 4.	Thangyinghoa 75 North Soochow Road,	Malacca
„ 6.	Vacharadze Savoy Hotel	Changchanjap
„ 7.	Martuinui	Dairen

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place	7.30
Nanziang & Klatinghsien.	3.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	3.30
Nanziang & Klatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing & Sioashan).	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.	

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.30
Launch	close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00 2.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00
Minghong and Nankiao	2.00 11.00
Hungchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00 11.00
Haimenting ar Miaoches	7.00 3.00
	10.45 3.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00
Tachang	7.00 11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m
Foot Boat.	

Music for Today

Two performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, with programs as follows:

(a) In the Public Garden at 5.30 p.m.

1. March, "Clear the Way" Douglas
2. Overture, "Mignon" ... Thomas
3. Waltz, "Sheila" ..... Nemo
4. Selection, "The Belle of New York" ..... Kerker
5. (a) Song, "Farewell" Ancliffe
   (b) Intermezzo, "Irrawaddy" Thurban
6. Selection, "The Gondoliers" Sullivan

(b) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 9 p.m.

1. March, "Barataria" ....Sullivan
2. Overture, "Ivan" .....Conterno
3. Waltz, "Passing of Salome" Joyce
4. Selection, "The Casino Girl" Englander
5. Sketch, "In Coonland" Bidgood
6. (a) Intermezzo, "A Reverie" White
   (b) Two Step, "Red Wing" Mills
7. Song, "Killarney" .....Balfe
8. Selection, "The Arcadians" Monckton

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Return visit of

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

For One Week Only

Tonight and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th Sept.
"Peg o' My Heart"

Thursday, Sept. 13th
"Sunday"

Friday, Sept. 14th
"Fair and Warmer"

Saturday, Sept. 15th
"The Outcast"

Booking now open at Moutrie's Box Office.

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for September 11th, 12th and 13th.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"LIBERTY"

Thrilling and Sensational Serial in 20 Episodes, each Two Reels.
Featuring MARIE WALCAMP and EDDIE POLO

Showing 13th and 14 Episodes, entitled:

"Strife and Sorrow" and *"A Modern Joan of Arc"*
Four Reels.

Pathe's French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.

"A House Built in Five Minutes"
Amusing Comedy

"When Aunt Matilda Fell"
A splendid comedy

Coming Shortly

The Johnson-Willard Fight

FOR THE WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT
— BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP —
In 3 Parts
Fought in Cuba in 1915 before an audience of 34,000 people
The right to make this film cost $100,000

St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening

at 9.15

Change of Programme on Mondays & Fridays

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

Programme for September 11th, 12th & 13th

"ADVENTURES OF OLD DOC YAN"
Comedy Cartoon

"LIBERTY"

Thrilling and Sensational Serial, in 20 Episodes, each two reels. Featuring MARIE WALCAMP and EDDIE POLO.

Showing 9th and 10th Episodes, entitled:

"TRAPPED and "HUMAN TARGET"
Four Reels

"WANTED, A HUSBAND"
Nestor Comedy

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY

Matinee Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.

Change of Programme
TONIGHT, Tuesday, September 11th
AT THE
Victoria Theatre
Showing Sensational and Interesting New Pictures.

PROGRAMME

"The Animated Grouch Chaser"
Edison Comedy

"THE SAME OLD HISTORY"
An artistic triumph with marvelous scenes. A stupendous art production in which the absorbing actions of a powerful drama are laid. In Four Parts.

Showing on Friday, 14th
"THE CLOWN"
Paramount Masterpiece

Olympic Theatre

TONIGHT

"THE WANDERING JEW"

ADAPTED FROM

EUGENE SUE'S

FAMOUS NOVEL

Commencing Friday, Sept. 14th

on which date will be presented

DUSTIN FARNUM
IN
"The Call of the Cumberlands"

OPEN-AIR CINEMA

PUBLIC GARDEN—AVENUE JOFFRE 474
(EX-GERMAN GARDEN CLUB)

Every Evening at 9.15
SHOWING
A SELECTED PROGRAMME
of the
FUNNIEST COMEDIES

Admission price 70 Cents

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong & North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Tonight Tonight

Performances at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Showing
The Exclusive War Story in 3 Parts
ON THE VERGE OF WAR
Thrilling Drama of great interest

Showing the Screaming Comedies
"CUPID BACKS A WINNER"
"WIFFLES HAS NARROW ESCAPE"
"SHOT IN THE EXCITEMENT"

Commencing on Thursday, Sept. 13
The Superb Serial Picture
"THE CRIMSON STAIN MYSTERY"

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Tankoou	Fnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI.
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 31, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang. Taiquen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 21,300,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits.... 1,010,000.00
U.S. $7,510,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon (Cristobal C.Z.)	Medellin	Macoris
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai
		Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherland Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Dejember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 2752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ....Yen 18,750,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kasahara.
Manager

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中孚銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap	Reg.
Today							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow		7:00		..	..	17(10)
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	13.30	13.3	..	..	..	13.00
River Ports	Kutwo	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe..	Shinyo maru	..		a10.30	..	..	9.30
Chefoo and Tientsin			17.0		..	..	
Chefoo		..	17 00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong ..			14 30	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via U.S.A.		..	11.00	..	..		10.30
S. Francisco, Japan via N'saki	Shinyo maru			..	..	b11.00	1.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Ksang	21.00	..	..	..	..	2.00
Antung	Wenchow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chefoo and Newchwang	Toonan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Europe		20 00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train				17.0	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)			17.00	..		..	
Hankow		..	17.00	..	.	..	.
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	a21.00	..	..	18.00	.	17.30
Hongkong, Singapore, India, Egypt and U. Kingdom ..		..	a8.00	..	..	..	17(11)
Newchwang	Singan	21.00		..	..	..	23.0
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shuntung	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan Ports	Kasuga maru	20.00		..	..	..	17.00
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	.	..		..
Japan			17.00	.			..
River Ports	Nzankin	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports ..	Klangyung	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton		7.00	..	..	..	..	6.30
Thursday, Sept. 13.							
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru	.				a9.00	
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow		7.00	..		..	17(12)
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.10
Friday, Sept 14.							
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe.							
Europe via Canada	E. of Japan	20.00	c21.00	..		..	17.00
				..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, Sept. 15.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	8.30		..			8.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	21 00		..			21.00
S. Fran. v. Japan, C'da, & E'pe	E. of Japan	15.30	..	..	16.30	17 00	21.00
Japan via Nagasaki	Chikuzen maru		..				15.00
S. Fran. v. Japan, C'da & E'pe	Ecuador	15.30	..	..	..	a9.30	9.00
Japan Ports	Chikuzen maru	8.30		..	..	..	15.00
							17(14)
Sunday, Sept. 16.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Asia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe v. Suez		..	12.00	..	..	..	17(15)

†Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.
B Postal money orders and parcel post until 9 a.m.
C British post office will be open between 8.30 p.m. on September 14.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 9 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 8.30 a.m.
G Registered artiles 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.
H Parcel post 5 p.m. on previous day.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. A. Magnani.

Per I.-C. s.s. Esang from Tientsin:—Mrs. Harvey and 2 children, Mrs. Burland, and Mr. Westwood.

I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Messrs. A. F. Shertovitch and W. G. Mooney. From Klukiang:—Mrs. G. Lion 2 children, Mrs. K. McKelvie and child and infant, Mrs. G. H. Taylor and child, Misses Tolia Panoff, (3) Twigg, and Nash, Masters Kolia Panoff, Lonia Panoff, and Mr. J. D. Clark. From Nanking:—Mr. G. Lion.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. de Rassi, Mrs. W. K. Smith, Messrs. Hernsferger, L. Jones, and Daniels.

Per H.O. s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Mrs. A. J. Rose, Miss Locke, and Mr. Gill.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin:—Mrs. Read, Miss Ragalsky, Mr. Robinson, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Westword, Miss Malcolm, Mrs. Wheen, Mrs. McDurmott, Mr. Morris, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Westwood, Mrs. Frischling and Master Frischling, Capt. and Mrs. Ross, Miss Ross, Mrs. Foster Kemp and child, Master Hughes, Mr. Newman, and Capt. Newcomb.

Per C.N. s.s. Wenchow from Antung:—Mr. H. A. Burgoyne.

Vessels To Arrive

From London
Hirano Maru .....Sept. 18
From San Fra cisco
Colombia .....Sept. 22
Korea Maru .....Sept. 17
Siberia Maru .....Sept. 27
From Tacoma
Canada Maru .....Sept. 24
From Seattle
Kamakura Maru .....Sept. 17
From Vancouver
Empress of Asia .....Sept. 14

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 11	noon	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 13	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
" 13	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M S.S.Co.
" 15	..	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 17	5.00*	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
" 19	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 29	..	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct 1	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 11	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Shinjo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 11	6.30*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
" 13	9.00*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S.S. Co
" 15	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 17	5.00*	Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 18	noon	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 22	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 21	11.30*	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 30	8.00*	Liverpool via ports	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 11	A.M.	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 11	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 11	4.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.& S.
" 12	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.& S.
" 13	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.& S.
" 14	..	Hongkong via Manila	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 16	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B.& S.
" 16	..	Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap	O.S.K
" 17	..	Hongkong	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 18	D.L	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br	B.& S
" 22	..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 25	..	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 25	7.00*	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 27	..	Hongkong	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 11	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B.& S.
" 11	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co
" 11	D.L	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Ksang	Br.	J.M.& Co
" 13	3.00	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.B.
" 13	A.M	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 12	9.00*	Chefoo & Antung	Wenchow	Br.	B.& S.
" 13	7.00*	Tsingtao & Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B.& S.
" 15	10.00*	W.h.w., C'foo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B.& S.
" 15	11.0*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.B.
" 17	1.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap	S.M.B.
" 18	..	Tientsin, Dalny & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 11	M.N	Hankow etc.	Fehgyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 11	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br	B.& S.
" 11	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	M. & Co.
" 11	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O.S.S.Co
" 12	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co
" 12	M.N.	do	Nganking	Br.	B.& S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Kiangwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M.& Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tachaha maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Sungkiang	Br.	B.& S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.& S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Sangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 10	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.& S.	CNCW
" 10	Tientsin	Esang	1127	Br.	J.M.& Co	SHW
" 10	Hankow	Sungkiang	1572	Br.	B.& S.	CNW
" 10	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
" 10		Singan	2412	Br.	B.& S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 9	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	San Francisco	China	5060	Am.	C.M.S.S.Co
" 9	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 9	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B.& S.
" 10	Hankow etc.	Luenho	1520	Br.	J.M.& Co,
" 10	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 10	do	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 10	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C.I.& E.L.Co.
" 10	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.& S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Capt. Gibb, will leave on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Nganking Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 12 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Sept. 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, Sept. 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Siwer, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 11 at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 12, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on September 16, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigations Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Sept. 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chenan, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passape apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Feight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on September 25 at——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight el. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell will leave on Wednesday, Sept 12, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.SN. Co.

TSINGTAO & NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leaev on Thursday, September 13, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 15, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku M. Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Sept. 18, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from on September 19, at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jet'y for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234 and 4047

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Hawaii Maru, Capt. J. Kanao, will be despatched from on Monday, October 1, at ——— Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee & St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

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		arr.	leave.
"MEXICO MARU"	...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya,	Sept. 18,	19
"HAWAII MARU"	...(18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanao,	Sept. 30,	Oct. 1

(For Hongkong)

		arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU"	..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suraga,	Sept. 24,	25

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"KOHOKU MARU"	...(2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito,	Sept. 16,	18

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"KEELUNG MARU"	..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Sept. 15,	16

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*KITANO MARU	16,000	———	Sept. 30
HIRANO MARU	16,000	———	———

FOR HONGKONG.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	Sept. 25

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SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Sept. 17
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K Higo,	Oct. 13
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada.	Oct. 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Sept. 11
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Sept. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Sept. 18
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Sept. 22
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Sept. 25

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Sept. 13
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Sept. 20

KOBE TO SEATTLE

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Oct. 5

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma.	Sept. 17
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Sept. 28

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Sept. 18, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Oct. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 13, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 1330 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2038	838	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1980	1030
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1988	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1138	680	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	280	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1138	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1748	—	—	dep. Tochow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	377	arr. Yanchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	—	dep. Yanchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1558	318	—	600	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1818	450	—	631	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	838	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1443
1206	840	—	—	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1948	1432
1657	1162	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1645	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	705	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsinlingchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1330	2120	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsinlingchow d.	528	1128	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1302	1958

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Hongkong Incitement Charge Is Cut Down

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, September 10.—The hearing of the Chun Ngoi San Pao case was resumed on Saturday. The Solicitor for the Crown stated that he had decided to withdraw the second charge. The case was again adjourned.

[In this case, originally, the editor and printer were charged with publishing articles likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty and prejudice to His Majesty's relations with foreign Powers, contrary to the censorship regulations. In an article in which the names Feng and Tuan were mentioned, it was stated: "I regret I cannot proceed to Peking immediately, to put these traitors to death."]

GEN. FU AT CHANGSHA

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 10.—General Fu Liang-tso has arrived at Changsha, where he received a welcome from the citizens.

Ludendorff Injured In Train Col ision

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 8.—A telegram from Berlin discloses that von Ludendorff's train, about the end of August, collided with a munitions train. The former was smashed and overturned and von Ludendorff and his Staff were slightly injured by splinters.

BUDDHIST GRATITUDE

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, September 8.—The High Priest Soy-en, of the Engakuji Temple at Kamakura, left for China today. Six high priests from Chosen, who came to worship at the Momoyama Mausoleum to thank the Meiji Emperor for the protection which resulted in their enjoyment of their present status and recognition in society, are now here, receiving a very warm reception from Buddhists and the general public. Before the annexation of Chosen, the Buddhist priests in that country were practically outcasts.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

KING KEE, known as V. P. King, announces that, from date, he is no longer connected with the J. A. Reyes' law office.

Shanghai, Sept. 7, 1917.

15042

Customs Notification

No. 882.

EXPORT OF FLOUR.

With reference to Customs Notifications Nos. 871 and 872 regarding the exportation abroad of Flour, the public is hereby notified that the fee payable to the Superintendent on application for the Huchao necessary for shipment has been reduced by the Chinese Government from $0.40 to $0.20 per bag of 50 lbs.

Those concerned are further reminded that the general permission granted for the exportation of Flour may be withdrawn if necessary on notice of 21 days being given.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, September 7, 1917.

15045

The Haw Yeng Chinese Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality obtainable in China is used, after careful sifting, in the manufacture of our carpets. Our workmen are experts in this line of business, specially engaged by us from Peking and Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and designs, and in every shade and colour, are always kept in stock to meet the demands of the public, but carpets of any novel or special pattern can be made to order. All carpets and rugs sold by us have been highly eulogised by our European customers as marvels of cheapness, considering their good quality.

We have now for sale carpets made of genuine camel wool, our prices for which are fixed at the very moderate rates of 40, 50 and 60 cents per foot. Foreign patronage is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.
No. 127 Peking Road
Between Honan and Shantung Roads

KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS

of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garrestson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A., Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles And supply teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work. All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuen Road.

18706

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

FRENCH MUNICIPAL SCHOOL

(247, Avenue Joffre—Telephone 455)

The French Municipal School, which is open to children of European and American parentage only, consists of:

(1) Infant department, (2) Lower School, (3) Middle School, (4) Upper School.

The fees, payable monthly in advance, are:

Infant Department for a day of 5 hours $5 per month.

Lower School for a day of 6 hours $8 per month.

Middle School for a day of 6 hours $10 per month.

Upper School for a day of 6 hours $12 per month.

Stationery is provided free. Text books are supplied at cost price. A reduction in fees is made when more than one child from the same family is in attendance at the School.

Applications for admission are being now received and any information as regards the regulations and curriculum can be obtained from the Headmaster.

The Headmaster will be at the parents' disposal on Tuesday, September 18th and Thursday, 20th, from 11 to 12 a.m., and on Saturday, 22nd, from 5 to 6.30 p.m.

The School will re-open on Monday, 24th September, at 9 a.m.

By Order,

G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

15047

Ecole Municipale Francaise

(247, Avenue Joffre—Téléphone 455)

L'Ecole Municipale Francaise, ouverte aux enfants de parents européens et américains seulement, comprend une Classe enfantine et des Cours en langue francaise et en langue anglaise.

La rétribution, payable mensuellement et d'avance, est ainsi fixée:

Classe enfantine pour un jour de 5 h. $5 par mois.

Cours préparatoire pour un jour de 6 h. $8 par mois.

Cours élémentaire pour un jour de 6 h. $8 par mois.

Cours Moyen pour un jour de 6 h. $10 par mois.

Cours supérieur pour un jour de 6 h. $12 par mois.

La fourniture des objets courants de papeterie est faite gratuitement. Les livres classiques sont vendus au prix de revient.

Des réductions sont faites dans le cas où des frères et des soeurs sont en même temps présents à l'Ecole.

Les Règlements et les Programmes seront envoyés sur demande adressée au Directeur de l'Ecole.

Le Directeur se tiendra à la disposition des parents pour l'inscription des nouveaux élèves ou pour tout autre renseignement les Mardi et Jeudi 18 et 20 Septembre de 11 heures à midi et le Samedi 22 de 5 heures à 6 heures ½.

La rentrée des classes est fixée au 24 Septembre à 9 heures du matin.

Par Ordre,

Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

15047

Vice-Minister Yuan Of Education Under Embezzlement Charge

(From the Chinese Press)

An embezzlement scandal in the Ministry of Education, implicating Vice-Minister Yuan Shih-tao, has been exposed by a certain organ of the Chinputang. Minister Fan Yuan-lien has sent deputies to investigate the matter secretly. Friction between political parties is involved in the case.

Madame Feng is critically ill. Both foreign and Chinese doctors have little hope of her recovery.

The Ministry of Justice, in a note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, favors the trial of Hung Chi-tsu, for complicity in the murder of Sung Chiao-jen, before the Shanghai Court of Procurators. The message requests the Foreign Minister to instruct Mr. Sah Fu-mou, Shanghai Foreign Commissioner, to negotiate with the Mixed Court so that the prisoner need not be handed over to Peking.

Because of the frequent occurrence of murders and robberies in the Russian settlement of Harbin, the government has deputed Liu Li-sung to negotiate with the Railway authorities there to get back the power of policing from the Russian administration.

The Associated General Chambers of Commerce have petitioned the government to allow the Chambers of Commerce to regulate the sale of provisions, to prohibit the exportation of silver and cotton, to reduce the export taxes and to reorganise the idle factories with borrowed capital.

The provinces have been asked by the Peking government to send in their views on the questions of conscription and the sending of Chinese troops to the front.

Rumors are current that the forces of Chang Hsun at Tatung, Wuhu and Taiping, all in Anhui, have joined with the mutinous troops of Anking and threaten trouble in the Upper Yangtsze region. The local Defence Commissioner, Lu Yung-hsian, has also received a report to that effect.

Slayer Of Stuergkh Has Penalty Reduced

Emperor Commutes Death Sentence on Austrian Premier's Assassin To 18 Years Jail

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 8.—The Emperor of Austria has commuted to eighteen years' penal servitude the death sentence on Adler, who assassinated the Austrian Premier, Count Stuergkh.

CANTON PEACEFUL

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, September 8.—The local authorities are trying their best to avoid a misunderstanding and are beginning to move their troops out of the city and thus minimising any warlike appearances. At present, conditions in Canton are peaceful.

CONTY LEAVES PEKING

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 10.—The French Minister, M. Conty, left this morning. Members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Body and many French residents were present at the station to bid him farewell.

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo Weihaiwei and Tsingtao on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Changhai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsimming left Tientsin for Shanghai, vio Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankaw for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Swatow for Shanghai via Amoy on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Yodo Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru for San Francisco, via Japan Ports and Honolulu, sails from Hongkong on Friday Sept. 7, is due at Woosung on Monday, Sept. 10, at 6 p.m., and will be despatched as above on Monday, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Passenger tender will leave the customs jetty at 12 noon the same day.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. China for San Francisco:—Mrs. Effie Ballie, Mrs. Daisy Kim, Mrs. Martha Park, Mrs. K. S. Pyoun, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Trulinger Li Chung, Mrs. Jack Raynes and infant, Mrs. Lyum Bong Sun, Misses Pokcha Woo, Lee Sung Sil, Po Wha Yun, Kim Jai Shin, Kim Bok Soo, and Yeon Jin Young, Master Taki Woo, Rev. John Salmon, Messrs. Park Soon Wooh, Park Gil Moon, Park Myung Lai, Choy Young Ki, Kim Tak, Sohn Chul Woo, Chang Fu Sheng, C. A. Hollister, Ho Te Kuei, Tong Tsze Su, Pai Ming Hsing, Wang Hwa, Sah Duc Soon, K. H. Kim, Lee Sarium, Shen Liang Hua, Sang Ki Lee, King Ping Sze, Woo Tsze Chung, Kao Huan Ching, W. K. Yu, and wife, Joseph Kim, Chang Yong Ho, Loo King Pia, Lee Young Fung, Li Chih Jin, J. M. Lewis, Chong Hsing, Sun Kuo Feng, S. M. Lee and Ling Sze Mao. For Meredian Miss:—Miss G. C. Viking. For Honolulu:—Mr. Rim Chai Wha. For Chicago:—Miss I. J. Tang. For Usbana:—Mr. Yuen Dao Yun. For Yokohama:—Mr. H. H. Arnold.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albeng	1786	Ger	Customs
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd
Aug 8	Hongkong	O. Rickmers*	1851	Ger.	H. D. & Co
July 17	Hongkong	Donnell	1845	Am.	Pengkee & Co.
Dec 27	Nankin	Fortuna*	42	Ger.	H. D. & Co
Sept 8	Japan	Fuyo maru	1263	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
Sept 9	Hankow	Wen yang maru	2871	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug 25	Hankow	Kweilee	879	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
Sept 8	Japan	Kumano maru	5147	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept 8	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
Sept 8	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1222	Chi.	K.M.A.
Sept 9	Japan	Katsura maru	1223	Jap.	M.B.K.
Sep 9	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J.M.& Co
Sept 9	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B.& S.
July 16	Hankow	Meida*	1682	Ger.	Melchers
July 30	Hankow	Meller*	1882	Ger.	Melcher
Aug 31	Hankow	Nganking	1719	Br.	B.& S.
Sept 6	Ningpo	Nein-Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.
Sept 8	Chefoo	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
Aug 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co
July 30	Tsingtao	Silkiang*	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd
Sept 4	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.N.T. Co.
Sept 6	Japan	Sakigake maru	88	Jap.	Satoh Shoki
Sept 8	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B.& S.
Sept 9	Tientsin	Shengking	1315	Br.	B.& S.
Sept 9	Hankow	Tahupe maru	1176	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept 9	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.
Sept 8	Japan	Urusan maru	1730	Jap.	M.B.Co.
Sept 9	Ningpo	Wenchow	560	Br.	B.& S.
Sept 8	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N.Y.K.

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.

†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Apr. ..		Decidee	Fr g-b.	680	10	..	
Int. DW	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
8 p	Apr. ..		Fushimi	Jap g-b	180	..	..	
B J	Aug. 26	Curis	Kinsha	Br. g-b.	160	6	..	
ODW	Apr. 29		Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	43	Delano
P&OB	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	83	Brown
END	Apr. ..		Suimda	Jap g-b	120	..	..	
8 p	Apr. ..		Toba	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
P&OB	Aug. 6	Curise	Villalobas	Fr. g-b.	..	..	..	
BNB	Apr. ..		Woodlark	Br g-b	150	..	..	
B J	Aug. 24	Curise	Woodcock	Br g-b	150	..	..	

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	16.35	23.00	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	P.M.R.	8.33	..	..
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.15	1.08	TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	..	..	..		11.10	..	..
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2..0	CENTRAL.....dep.	..	..	..	..	T.P.R	5.12.00	..	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.18	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU....den.	..	..	..	..	Second	20.31	..	..
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	Day	18.00	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	6.06	NANKING....arr.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	16.35	23.00
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.26	19.13	19.50	..	..	8.50	CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13.20	16.06	18.16	1.00
PUKOW .....dep.	T.P.R	$11.30							TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.50	14.12	16.41	19.06	..
TSINANFU....dep.	Second	8.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.00
TIENTSIN .....arr.	Day	16.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.*4	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
CENTRAL.....dep.	P.M.R.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW....dep.	9.35	8.11	12.28	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.19
PEKING .....arr.		19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	18.58	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	22.10	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.50	17.25	19.10	21 00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	13 37	15.07	16.47	18.37	20 22	22.37	KIANGWAN dep	6.28	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.21	21.43
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.45	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.45	22.06

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Shanghai North..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10 00	....	14.50	....	....	....	Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14.10	15.30
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.20	....	15.06	....	....	....	Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Siccawei ..... dep	....	7 58	9.23	0.29	....	15 3	....	....	....	Changan ..... dep.	....	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep	....	8.15	9 40	10.47	....	15.30	....	....	....	Yeizah ..... dep.	....	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
										Kashing ..... dep.	....	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Shanghai South.....dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.15*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*	Kashai ..... dep.	....	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.22*	*17.07*	*18.12*	Sunghiang ..... dep	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....	....										
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....	....	*Lunghwa Junction.....dep*	*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....	....	*Shanghai South.....arr.*	*8.35*	*10.00*	*10.45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Yeizah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....										
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	....	Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	....	....	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....	Siccawei ..... dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....	Jessfield ..... dep	....	....	....	11.51	14 21	....	17 37	18.36	....
										Shanghai North ... . arr.	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO

Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6 50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7 10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19 15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzen Chiao...	arr.	7 55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited

Incorporated in Hongkong.

Notice to Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on the 27th September, 1917, at 12.15 o'clock p.m., when the subjoined Resolution duly passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for that purpose and held on the 1st day of September, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Society's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society or at the Society's Branch Offices and Agencies.

Dated this tenth day of September, 1917.

C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.

15083

NOTICE

Radio message from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha s.s. "SHINYO MARU" states that this steamer has encountered a severe typhoon, and will not arrive at Shanghai until 6 p.m. September 10th. Subject to further wireless advice despatch of this steamer from Customs Jetty is therefore postponed until 12 o'clock (noon) on Tuesday, September 11th.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Agent.

15081

D. NEGRIS CO.

228A Szechuen Road
(at Junction of Jinkee Road)

Agents for the sale of the well known

Egyptian Cigarettes

Manufactured by
E. N. PAIZIS & CO.
Samples Free.

15080

GODOWN SPACE WANTED

SIZE 30' × 30' for Storing Equipment—Sept. 15th to May 15th, 1918. Must be dry. Send bid and address to Mr. W. G. Holliday, Sec.-Treas., Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club, 11 Canton Road.

15082

THERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused, and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, West China
Born 1915—Still Existing.

Alma Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a second interim dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1917, of 5 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 45 tael cents per Share—payable on 25th September, 1917, to registered shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 25th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the
Board of Directors.
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 11th September, 1917.

15089

When furnishing, consult us about:

BED LINEN
TABLE LINEN
BATH AND
FACE TOWELS
CURTAINS
NAPERY
QUILTS

We specialise in these lines

H. G. HILL & CO.
119 Szechuen Road.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Offices of the undersigned are from the first of September located on the third floor of the Raven Trust Building, No. 15 Nanking Road, with main entrance from Szechuen Road.

HANS BERENTS,
M. Nor. Soc. C. E.—A. M. Am. Soc. C. E.,
Consulting Engineer.

September 1, 1917.

14971

STEAMERS

for Purchase or Sale.

Only *bona fide* applications will be entertained. References required

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 380.

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST" Rye Whiskey ?

—THE WHISKEY—
—OF QUALITY—

Phone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

Dr. J. A. Diaz, M.D.

has removed to No. 18 Nanking Road, Central Building.

CONSULTATION HOURS:
Daily 10 a.m. to noon and 2 p.m. till 5 p.m.

Telephone 2279.

15062

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following regulations have now been made by this Office regarding the registration of German and Austrian Subjects.

All German Subjects residing in Shanghai, whether having previously obtained Registration Certificates or not, to come to this Office, at 122 Bubbling Well Road, and register themselves again between the 15th and 29th of September instant inclusive.

From the 1st of October next all male adults of German or Austrian Nationality residing in Shanghai to register themselves at this Office once every half month between the 1st and 5th and between the 15th and 20th inclusive.

From the 1st of October next all females and infants of German or Austrian Nationality residing in Shanghai, to register themselves at this office once a month between the 20th and 25th inclusive.

All German and Austrian Subjects must conform to the above regulations without fail.

Dated the 8th day of September, 1917.

The Sungkiang and Shanghai Branch Investigation Office.

15071

BIG SALE OF PITKIN'S PRODUCTS AT JANG TAH'S

No. 17 Nanking Road and 1836/7 N. Szechuen Road
From September 3rd to 17th, 1917.

Do not miss this opportunity to stock your requirements.
Prices are advancing.
Illustrated and descriptive circulars sent on request.

Tel. No. 3255.

The Eastern Syndicate
128a Szechuen Road
Representatives

J. M. Pitkin & Co.
Manufacturers, Newark, N.Y.

14951

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

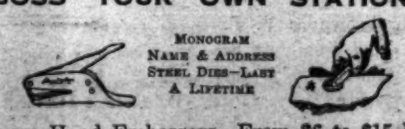
METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE
NEVER SATISFIED
THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO
GRIFFITHS' STORES
FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S
DELICIOUS
"BLUE RIBBON"
TINNED FRUITS
TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



Roovers Hand Embossers—From $6 to $15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

STUDY AT HOME

In Your Spare Time, Without Neglecting Your Present Work. Under Capable, Qualified Professors.

Explain how I can qualify for the position before which I have marked x.

Architecture	Hydroelectric Engineering
Contracting and Building	Telephone Practice
Civil Engineering	Fire Prevention and Insurance
Structural Engineering	Fire Prevention
Engineering Preparatory	Fire Insurance
College Preparatory	Heating and Ventilation Engineering
Accountancy and Business Administration	Heating, Ventilating and Plumbing
Practical Bookkeeping and Accounting	Complete Law
Shorthand, Typewriting, and Bookkeeping	Business Law
Structural Drafting	Real Estate Law
Machine Drawing and Design	Mechanical Engineering
Architectural Design	Steam Engineering
Sheet-Metal Pattern Drafting	Shop Practice
Electrical Engineering	Automobile Course
Electro-Mechanical Engineering	Complete Textile Manufacturing

LEARN MORE ! EARN MORE !

Choose your course write address and name below and send for catalog and particulars to the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Dept. 2, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Name ..... *Address* .....
Occupation ..... *City* .....

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

1172

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best !

Motor Delivery Service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai.
Tel. North 639

14319

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, from 1st October next, or soon after, well-furnished house of 4, 5 or 6 rooms, preferably in Western district or French Town. If possible, with small garden and garage. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

15073 S.22.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS WANTED

UNFURNISHED ROOM wanted. No objection to one over a shop; cheap rental. Apply to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.

15085 S.11.

YOUNG PEKINGESE, having good knowledge of English and Chinese, desires position as mandarin teacher, translator, or clerk. Can write English and Chinese characters well, and has two years' experience as language teacher. Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.

15065 S.13

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9888

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946

Ladies and Gentlemen desiring meals in Town will find an excellent table at Nos. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, Telephone 1946. Kitchen under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Terms moderate.

TO LET, with private family, in Western district, three well-furnished rooms, with board. Good verandah, hot and cold water in bathrooms, and all rooms facing south. Apply to Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.

15074 S.13.

TO LET, with board, furnished room with bathroom attached, $50-$60 per month. Apply 92 Range Road.

15044 S.14.

LARGE, well-furnished room, suitable for two, bathroom and verandah attached; good board and attendance. 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

15041 S.19.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET. On Szechuen Road, a House consisting of four large and two small rooms, two built-in Verandahs, besides Kitchen, etc., etc. Can be leased in part or whole. Ground floor can be used for Godown. Very useful for Offices and Residence combined. For particulars apply to Box 92, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, four-roomed house with bathrooms, attic and servant's quarters, situated on Range Road. Tls. 50 per month, with 9 months lease to be taken over. For particulars, apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.

15077 S.13.

TO LET, from Sept. 15th, No. 73 Route Vallon, large modern residence, tennis lawn, rent Tls. 150 per month, including light, water and taxes. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14958

TO LET, No. 4 Annam Road, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14959

SITUATIONS WANTED

IF YOU want to secure competent clerks, stenographers, bookkeepers, interpreters, dialect teachers, etc., write to the Employment Department of Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road.

15049

AMERICAN LADY, with knowledge of stenography, wishes position. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.

15061 S.11.

WANTED, employment by middle-aged man, as godown caretaker or similar position. First class credentials. 17 years in opium godown, 17 years in printing office; will accept small salary. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.

15067 S.12.

A GENERAL office man, experienced, American, wants employment in Shanghai. Excellent references. For particulars address Postmaster, Baguio, Philippines.

15050 S.14.

EUROPEAN NURSE available October 1st to take charge of one or more children. Lessons, if desired. Apply to Box 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

15023 S.12.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labours to compensate. Apply to Ally, THE CHINA PRESS.

14134

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT, office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, 2nd floor. Self-contained, 7 large, bright, airy rooms, with north light. Early occupation. Very reasonable rental. For terms apply on premises.

15057 S.15

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, sales-girl for drapery and millinery store. Apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.

15078 S.12.

WANTED, a teacher of English for a girls' mission school in an outport. For particulars, apply to Mrs. W. H. Lacy, 10 Woosung Road.

15087

WANTED, Portuguese or Eurasian sales-girl for local drapery store. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.

15066 S.13

Exchange and Mart

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a good, strong, sound horse or mule. Apply to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.

15085 S.11.

FOR SALE, one Yale Motor-bicycle, suitable for side-car, 7 h.p., in excellent condition. Will sell at a sacrifice. Apply 300 Nanzing Road, for inspection.

15068 S.12.

WANTED, two setter or retriever pups. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

15058 S.11.

MOKANSHAN. For sale, two-storeyed house, about 4 mows of land, ideal position. House contains 4 rooms, bathrooms, wide verandahs, and is very well furnished. Close to post, telegraph office, and tennis court. Will accept any reasonable offer, owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.

15046 S.11.

FOR SALE, a Moutrie's piano, in excellent condition, Tls. 225. Apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

15032 S.11.

ONE SMALL Japanese dog, "Chin," very good breed, female, 1½ years old, black and white, for sale as a bargain at $40. Apply to Box 86, THE CHINA PRESS.

15076 S.11.

FOR SALE, Harley-Davidson, twin-cylinder motor-bicycle and side-car, with accessories. Almost new, and in good order. Tls. 400. Apply to Box 91, THE CHINA PRESS.

15088 S.13.

ONE SINGER family sewing machine, with extension leaf table, drawer, cover, etc., nearly new, cost price $90, will sell for $60. Apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.

15076 S.11.

FOR SALE: Fenellosa's History of Japanese and Chinese art, 2 volumes with coloured illustrations, like new. German text. Mex. $15. Apply to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

15056 S.12.

ONE 4-cylinder Henderson motor-cycle, 1916 model, with side-car. Has only been in use for 7 months and is in guaranteed excellent running order. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

15019 S.12.